as will have the sasemblage in Three cheers for Old clory.

3. Salute to the flag. By the rupils.

At a signal from the principal the pupils, in ordered ranks, hauds to the side, face the flag. Another signal is given; every pupil gives the flag the military salute—right hand lifted, and downward, to a line with the forchead and close to it. Standing thus all repeat to gether slowly. Tipledge allegiance to my flag and; the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. At the words to my flag the right hand have been ded grammatically because the right hand have been ded grammatically where we have the end of the affirmation, whereupon all hands immediately drop to the side. Then still standing, as the instruments strike a chord, all will sing 'America'—'My country, 'tie of thee.'

turies.

A declamation of the special address prepared for the occasion by the Youth's Companion.

parion.
7. Ode. "Columbia's Banner."
A reading of the poem written for the occasion by Edna Dean Proctor.
Here should follow whatever additional exercises, patriotic recitations, historic representations or chorals may be desired.
8. Address by citizens and national songs.

unites us all, we assemble here that we. unites us all, we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school, that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment, and equality, the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years, ago this morning the Pinta's gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere.

sphere.

It was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without significance. In the old world for thousands of years civilized men had been

transported hither. We see the stal-wart men and brave women one moment on the shore, then disappeuring in dim forests. We hear the ax. We see the flame of burning cabins and hear the cry of the savage. We see the never ceasing waron train niways tolling westward. We behold log cabins becoming villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings—schools becoming an educational system; meeting houses leading up to organic Christialnity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments.

Rederal governments.

We see hardy men with intense convictions, grappling, struggling, often amid-battle smoke, and some idea characteristic of the new world always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with singleness of purpose. We note the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce and its striking forth into undreamed of wealth, making the millions members one of another as sentiment-could never—bind,—And un. federal governments. We see hardy men ntiment could never bind. And un

principles are the true Americanism. We look forward. We are conscious we are in a period of transition. Ideas in education, in political economy, in social science are undergoing revisions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the republic makes a firm ground of hone. The coming century ground of hope. The coming century a further lease of life.



VOLUME XIV.

Air—"Lyons"

Columbia, my land! all hail the glad day

When first to thy strand Hope poluted the

way; Hall blm who thro' darkness first followed

That led where the Mayflower of Liberty

Dear Country, the star of the valiant and

tree!
Thy exiles afar are dreaming of thee.
No fields of the Earth so enchantingly, shine.
No air breathes such incense, such music as thine.

Humanity's home! thy sheltering breast Gives welcome and room to strangers op-

press'd. Pule culldren of Hunger and Hatred and

Wrong
Find life in thy freedom and joy in thy
song

The fairest estate the lowly may hold, Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble grow bold. For worth is the watchword to noble de-

gree.

And manhood is mighty where manhood is free.

Thy promise awaits, thy future unfolds, And earth from her twilight is halling the

sun. That rises where people and rulers are one

Fathers of Great Men.

dist, was a knife grinder.

an operator in a cotton-mill

the son of a common soldier.

boy, and enlisted in the ranks.

was a watchmaker and jeweler.

son, and himself an apprentice

DEMOSTHENES was the son swordmaker and blacksmith.

THE father of Diderot, the encyclope

Rousseau, the au hor of "Emile," was the son of a watchmaker.

THE father of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, was a ship carpenter.

THE father of David Livingstone was

THE father of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, was a day laborei

MARSHAL SUCHET was a silk-winder's

THE father of Spontini, the operacomposer, was a farm laborer.

GIFFORD, the poet, was a sallor' son, and himself a shoemaker.

RAMUS, the divine, was the son of laborer, and himself a servant.

THE father of the creat Tintorette

MARSHAL LANNES was a carpenter'

THE father of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, was a day laborer.

A CLEVER fraud has just been de

the effect that a widow, aged

for matrimony were attracted

tected in Paris. An advertisement

appeared recently in a French paper,

28, herself in independent circumstances, wished to meet with a suit-

able young man, etc. Several candi-

by the announcement, and there were

the usual preliminary inquiries, and ultimately the interview. The lady

treated her different admirers in

Or union of States and union of souls!

O PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

NUMBER 27.

Surveyor	SUPERVISO	7	
	POTATION	Jus,	
Grove Towns	hip	George	Faub
South Branch	1		Mill
Beaver Creek		John	Hen
Maple Forest		BES	harro
Grayling			E H.
Frederic	••••••	Chag	Berl
Ball		w	Hick
Blaine			P. As
Center Plain		T 7	Che

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS.

ARRANGEMENT OF EXERCISES FOR COLUMBUS DAY.

mittee of the Educational Superintendents for the Columbian Public School Observance on October 21.

The Official Programme.

the 300th anniversary of America could have pictured what the new century would do, so no man can this day reach out and grasp the 100 years upon which the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries the principles of Americanism will build our fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men the most triumphant gains are to be ex-Following the recommendations in President Harrison's proclamation, that the public schools of the country appropriately observe Columbus day, the superintendents of education have instructed their executive committee to procure an efficient programme of each appropriate to procure of the control of the c most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century prepare an official programme of exercises to be used in every school in America on Columbus day, simultanebeen glorious; America's fifth century must be made happy:

One institution more than another has wrought out the achievement of the past, and is to-day most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school, therefore, was conceived the cornerstone of the republic. Washington and Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of ously with the dedicatory exercises in Chicago.

The following is the programme pre-

The following is the programme prepared:

The schools should assemble at 0 a. m. in their various rooms. At 930 the detail of votewars is expected to arrive. It is to be met at the entrance of the yard by the color guard of pupils, escorted with dignity to the building and presented to the principal. The principal then gives the signal, and the several teachers conduct their pupils to the vard, to drumbeat or other music, and arrange them and color music taking places by the flag tiself. The master of ceremonies then gives the command, "attention" and begins the exercises by reading the proclamation.

In Reading of the President's produmation. By the master of ceremonies.

At the close of the reading he announces, In accordance with this recommendation by the President's of the United States, and as a sign of our devotion to our country, let the flag for the President's By the Figure 2. Raising of the flag reaches the masthead the veterans will lead the assemblage in "Three Cheers for Old Glory."

3. Salue to the flag. By the rupils. Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private, institutions, the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common devices of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state.

We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public schools as

Revocably to the state.

We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public schools as the proudest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the master force which under God has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America therefore gathers her sons around the school house to-day as the institution closest to the people, and fullest of hope for the people.

To-day America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the thirteen millions now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We the youth of America, who to-day unite to march as one army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be staned, and that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen and brotherhood for the world.

Song for Columbus Day,

Afr—"Lyons"

Columbia, my land all tail the glad day

Acknowledgment of God. Prayer or Scripture.
5. Song of Columbus day. By pupils and au-Address. "The Meaning of the Four Cen-

COLUMBUS DAY ADDRESS.

Prepared by the Youth's Companion for Delivery in the Schools. The following is the address, "The Meaning of the Four Centuries," prepared by the Youth's Companion for use in connection with the above proconnection with the above pro-

gramme:
The spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean—in city, xillage, and countryside—the children of the States are marshaled and marching under the banner of the nation, and with them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing to-day the most, impressive anniversary since Rome.

Men are recognizing to-day the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousandth year—the 400th anniversary of the stepping of a hemisphere into the world's life; four complete centuries of a new social order; the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while during these hours the Federal Government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American institution which unites us all, we assemble here that we

sands of years civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untouched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civilization. All things were ready. New forces had come to light full of overturning power in the old world. In the new world they were to work together. new world they were to work together

new world they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus, propelled by this fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be given space for development, and where the awaited trial of the new civilization was to be

To-day we reach our most memorable

10-day we reach our most memorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward we see the first mustering of modern ideas; their long conflict with old world theories, which were also transported hither. We see the stallwart men and brack women one men

different ways, but in each case gave proof of her income, and seemed anxious for the ceremony of marriage. She was used to English ways, and liked to receive an engagement ring before the hoop of plain gold, and this predilection for the English fashion she explained to each of her flances. They all yielded to the English fashion, and presented rings of varying value, two of them 4,000 and 3,500 francs respectively for their presents. Owing to her persistent delay, one of the dupes brought acsentiment could never bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and regnant—the leadership of manhood; equal rights for every soul; universal enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America; these principles are the true Americanism.

We look forward. We are conscious we are in a prejud of transition. Ideas tion against her. This revelation caused a whole string of bethrothed ones to put in their claims, so the dashing widow was summoned to

Lours XI., after having, by open murder or secret assassination, rid himself of the most powerful nobility of France, died in miserable foar, begging his physician to do something for him. During his last days he sent for St. Francis of Paula, and offered him united riches to intercede with heaven for surface less of life.

promises to be more than ever the age of the people—an age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need. As no prophet among our fathers on the 300th anniversary of America could have netured what the new century. INDIANS ON A RAMPAGE

MANY DEPREDATIONS COM-MITTED BY THE UTES

tion and Are Slaughtering Game an Raiding Ranches in Colorado. Collision with Stockmen Probable. Lo Getting Traublesome

Lo Getting Traublesome.
Gov. Routt, of Colorado, has received
Intelligence from the Yampah Rivef
country that the Utes had crossed the
Colorado State line and were committing depredations. The telegram which
conveyed this intelligence also stated
that the settlers had become impatient
and bloodshed might be expected at any
time inaspuch as great damage was time, inasmuch as great damage was being done and much game was being destroyed. Gov. Routt at ence wired the agency at Uintah and also the de-partment at Washington that unless the Indians were returned to their reserva-tion he would not be responsible for their safety.

tion he would not be responsible for their safety.

These Indians are from the Uintah Reservation in Utah, and they have been on a marauding four through the northern portion of Routt County for several days. A short time since they were taken back to their reservation by the aid of couriers, but two weeks agothey returned and have been slaughfuring and destroying game, leaving the carcasses of deer and elks where they dropped, taking the hides only.

For the past two years the stockmen in Routt County have been organized in anticipation of a raid, and their ability to cope with the regonades has just been

to cope with the regenades has just been proved. The Indians are in bunches of proved. The Indians are in bunches of forty and fifty, and, as was their custom of oid, tear down fences and turn their stock upon the ficlds of the ranchmen. Word of their coming was passed on up the Yampah and Snake Rivers, and as a result an armed force is opposing their advance. Lilly-Pirk, Willow Creek, and the Maybell and Loy countries are well represented. No collision has yet occurred.

THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION

A Handsome Spectmen of Richly Illumi-nated Scroll Work. The invitation sent to President Hur-The invitation sent to President Harrison by the committee of one hundred to be present at New York's celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, is a handsome specimen of richly illuminated, seroll work. It is illuminated on parchment, size 18x12 inches, and is much after the character of the fine illuminations produced by the monks of the middle ages, duced by the monks of the middle ages.



THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

There are a number of leaves to the committee of one hundred; they are tied with ribbons on an ivory bar, and tied with ribbons on an ivory bar, and rolled up in the ancient form in which parchments were put up. In this instance the parchment is incased in a handsome box of American ash; mounted with solid gold corners; hinges and look; on the cover are mounted a raised gold head of Columbus and the figures 1492-1892.

ROBBERS SCARED OFF.

THE Roman Emperor Maximian was Four Men Attempt to Loot a Pennsylva-

> Erie, Pa., special: An attempt was made to rob the Keystone National was made to rob the Keystone National Bank here by four men. One of the bank officers was wounded and the prisoners were all captured. It was about 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and no customers were in the bank. Assistant Cashier Frank Kepler and Clerk Charles Liebel were busy balancing their books and counting money and checks when suddenly a quartette of tough-looking strangers burst into the room, revolvers in hand. The strangers took positions at each of the windows, around the desks within, and, pointing their revolvers at the heads of the two clerks, told them to throw up their hands.

Instead of doing as directed the ushler snatched up a paper weight and was about dealing the fellow nearest him a blow when two shots were fir nim a blow when two shots were lired in the struck by the intruders. One of the bullets struck Kepler in the left cheek, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. The young man fell fainting to the floor, and the robbers becoming frightened ran from the bank and fled up Eighth at left reciprocating tool.

special Omeer William Doenter run out and joined the crowd of pursuers. Halling the driver of a passing wagon he jumped in and had the driver pursue the robbers, and finally got alread of the fugitives. The officer then jumped out and with drawn revolver commanded the men to throw un that hands. The the men to throw up their hands. The answer was a shot from a revolver by one of the desperadoes. As the officer one of the desperadoes. As the officer was in the act of returning the fire the men thought better of it and surrendered. They were handcuffed together and marched to the police station and locked up in separate cells.

The prisoners gave their names as John Courtney and C. H. Hawley, of New York City, and Dan P. Evans and Charles W. Smith. of Syracuse.

The News Aftermath.

HECTOR JONATHAN CREMIEUX, the French dramatic author, committed sui-

THE Chinese minister at Washington Is being connected with the Mitklewicz pribery scandal, and his friends fear he will be recalled and beheaded.

PLUCKING THE OSTRICHES.

Sathering the Annual Crop of Plumes of the Coronado Farm.

The invitation of "Riddy, Biddy, come Bid," and handfuls of yellow orn scattered over the brown sand at the Coronado ostrich farm recently, prought the eleven fullgrown birds into a feathery mass before E. P. Waters and his colored assistant. A group of curious people banked the low railing along the west reserve of the grounds. It was the second plucking this season, but of a generally fresh lot of birds from the American Ostrich Company's parent farm at Fallbrook, as intervals of eight months must separate the puckings. Superintendent Waters was in his ahirt sleeves, and a limp flour sack dangled from his rear left pocket. It required some time to counteract the suspicion that would flare up in a fringe of shaky necks, until the reassuring gaze and the soothing voice of the feeder caused them to drop in security to the temptation in the sand. Suddenly there was a wild stam-pede, and the neck of a gray female

that Waters had bent to seize was booded in the sack, an opening for breathing admitted several inches of her bill. Between the men strangely subdued creature was guided into an open end stall, parently the ostrich, with its and aft eye sweep, feels its helpless-ness when blinded. There was no resistance, as the powerful pronged toe could not get a back hit at the plucker. The assistant stood be-hind as guard, while Waters pulled, snapped, and answered questions from the inquisitors.

They learned that in each wing,

over the protectors or floss feathers. there grow to maturity in eight months twenty-six long, white plumes. In the black male these are pure white, but the female adds slight shadings of ceru or gray. The sweep of short feathers above this splendid fan of white is plucked for this, and each wing furnishes seventy-five of these. The tail feathers are toned into a deep old ivory, and sixty-five of these are of commercial use. Scissors were used only to clip-the-long, white plumes, as this must be done a month or more before maturity to prevent the ends being whipped out. The quills are then pulled when ripe. Nearly 300 feathers were secured from Biddy, which will have a market value of 865 after being curled and dressed. The female averages seventy eggs in a year, and nowadays these are all incubated at Fall brook, where alfalfa pastures await the young ones. Green feed at Coronado age, 60 cents. None of these birds are over three years of age, and all are native sons and daughters The youngest male, a splendid curly coated fellow, is but 16 months old. and this second plucking in his experience was certainly anticipated. He fought, kicked and cronched through the process but Mr. Waters secured from him the finest plumes of the pick. A second femule was denuded, and the remainder were left unno-

lested for a third plucking soon. San Diego Sun. Picking the Teeth at Table.

The practice of serving toothpicks as a course is no longer observed in polite society. Neither are they used as a sideboard decoration and a centerpiece for the table. Neither are they served along with after-dinner coffee, and it is not polite to pick the teeth at the table; it is rather the act of a scurenger, even if the face and mouth are covered by a nankin, as some people seem to think is correct. Really refined people suffer pain rather than to pick their teeth at the

in might as well brush the teeth at the meal, and it would be quite as agreeable a diversion. The toothpick is properly an article of toilet, and for the bathroom and dressing-room, and not for the diningroom. People do not clean their nails at the table, which would be fur more preferable than the opening of cavernous mouths. The time has already come when something should be said about this disgusting, tooth-Better go to the dentist and have the holes plugged up with gold and cement instead of prying meat out with a toothpick.

Electricity Used in Carving Ston Tha elaborate stonework which adorns the exterior of some of our finest buildings, public and private, is the result of slow and tedious working by hand. The carving of stone can now be done in less than half the time formerly occupied by the use of can be regulated to strike a series of special Officer William Doehrel run blows at any speed and with any de gree of force, and thus the physical labor hitherto necessary is done away The instrument is also coming into use in the studios of sculptors who are much hampered by the ma-terial restrictions involved in the working of their ideas. The sculptor can now devote his entire attention to the lines the instrument is to follow, and the cutting of the marble is done far more rapidly and accurately than it would have been by muscula power.—Commercial Advertiser.

Why Not Gardening?

It is curious that when so many women are asking what they can do to earn money so few think of becom-Masked men gagged the operator and ing amateur, gardeners. Violets, robbed the depot at Nicholas Junction, pinks, chrysanthemums, and many other flowers are not difficult to raise and, when carefully packed and sent to a first-class florist, bring good prices It is said that a woman in the South makes a good income Sanger Bros.' dry goods store at the South makes a good income waco, Texas, was damaged by firs to the extent of \$200,000. famous florist, while five or six others dress themselves on the dollars produced from the violets that grow with so little care in the well-prepared violet pit.

WEATHER FORECASTS. 1880.

WHAT PROPHET FOSTER HAS

Weather to Extend Far into November-Real Winter Will Begin About the Middle of December-Severe Weather in Japuary and February. Our Weather Letter.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves that cross the continent from the 12th to the 16th and 17th to 22d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the Western

220, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 24th, the great central valleys from the 25th to 27th, and the Eastern States about the 25th, This, disturbance will inaugurate a warm period, that will extend far into November, and the weather will average much warmer than usual.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 25th, the great. Central Valleys about the 28th and the Eastern States about the 30th. We will not have much wintry weather in the Northern States before the middle of November, and no real winter until after the middle of December. The winter will be very severe in January and February.

Local Forecasts.

Local Forecasts.

Weather changes move from west to east across the continent, and each local forecast is made for within 250 mlles east and west of the magnetic meridian mentioned, and for all the country between 25 and 50 degrees of north lattude. These local weather changes will occur within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given. Local Forecasts

BANTA FE, DENVER AND BLACK HILI MEBIDIAN.

MERIDIAN.
October—
23—Moderating.
24—Warmer.
25—Storm wave on this meridian.
26—Wind changing.
27—Cooler and clearing.

28-Fair and cool.

28—Fair and cool.
29—Moderating,
GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.
October—
23—Fair and cool.
24—Moderating,
25—Warmer.
26—Storn were on this moridian.

26—Storm wave on this meridian. 27—Wind changing. 28—Cooter and clearing. 29—Fair and cool.

NCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.

23—Cooler and clearing. 24—Fair and cool.

26—Warmer. 27—Storm wave on this meridian.

28—Wind changing. 29—Cooler and clearing. Conyrighted 1892, by W. T. Foster.

BULLETIN FOR LAST WEEK.

The weather crop bulletin for last the The weather crop bulletin for last the week says:

The crop season of 1892, from March 1 to Oct. 3, closes with a general excess of precipitation throughout the Mississippi valley and generally all over northern districts eastward of the Missouri valley. In Central and Eastern Texas, Eastern Maine, and in the States bordering on the Atlantic and Maryland.

souri valley. In Central and Lastern Texas, Eastern Maine, and in the States bordering on the Atlantic and Maryland southward, the seasonal rainfall has been below the average, the deficiency in Florida and along the Texas coast ranging at some stations from 10 to 15 inches.

New England—An excellent season for all crops except potato; harvesting done; high winds damaged fruit trees in North on Oct. 1; crauberries ready, an average crop; apples average in North, below in South.

New York—Conditions favorable for securing late crops; corn and buckwheat mostly safe; potatoes rotting very badly; killing frosts Oct. 1; damage not yet ascertained.

Pennsylvania—Light frosts general on Oct. 2, killing in some places; early sown wheat tooks very fine.

Maryland and Dolaware—Light frosts; but no injury reported; wheat seeding mostly finished; tobacco nearly housed.

Arkansas—Cotton improved, opening readily and nicking general crop from

Arkansas—Cotton improved, opening rapidly and picking general; crop from two to three weeks late; an early frost would greatly reduce the prospective yield.
Missouri-Plowing and seeding nearing completion; corn generally safe from frost and promises fair crop; pastures

Illinois—All corn practically safe; wheat seeding nearly completed except in southern counties, where work was

wheat seeding nearly completed except in southern counties, where work was retarded by continued drought; rain badly needed; much corn cut.

Indiana—Wheat is up and looking well, but some damage is being done by flies; late corn is about all ripe and all crops are free from danger.

Ohio—Corn matured, being rapidly cut and mostly in shock; wheat seeding nearly completed, coming up looking well; potatoes yielding poorly; buckwheat and grapes yielding well; frost Sept. 27; no damage.

Michigan—All crops about harvested; some late corn and potatoes still out and a little fall sowing yet to be done. Wisconsin—Winter wheat and rye doing well, but rain is now needed; crops all yield below average, except tobacco, which is excellent; fall pasturage good.

Minnesota—Corn, safe; thrashing three-quarters done north, and progressing slowly south; rain badly needed for ing slowly south; rain badly needed for plowing.

Lowa—Corn all safe: rain needed for

lowa—Corn all sate: rain needed for fall grain, pastures and powing; water for stock becoming scarce: North Dakota—Fall plowing general, but ground becoming too hard; corn safe from frost; thrashing progressing

finely.
South Dakota—Corn nearly matured; South Dakota—Corn hearry matured; thrashing over one-third completed; all grains average fairly; rain needed badly for plowing.

Nebraska—Late coin has ripened rapidly; ground too dry for plowing; fall-sown grain and pastures are suffering from drought.

Kaness—Warm cloudless and rainless.

Kansas-Warm, cloudless and rainless

wash rapidly drying up pastures, fod-der, stock, water, delaying fall plowing and seeding, and injurious to growing wheat, but beneficial to corn. Oregon—Harvest over; crops waiting shipment and generally better than anticipated; grass grow.ng; stock in con-dition for winter; plowing and seeding mann for winter; plowing and seeding progressing.

Kentucky—Rain badly needed for pastures, fall plowing and seeding; corn safe.

Potter, a boy, in 1713, made the valve gear automatic.

1892

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHAN

Our Spring and Summer Styles

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department, Boots, Shoes-and Clothing, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, 🕪 WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. M. E. CHURCH-Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10 230 clock a.m. and 7% p.in. Sun-day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All ore cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTEBIAN CHURCH-Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning; and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon-F. F. THATCHER, W. M. W. F. BENEZLMAN, Socretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month: WM, S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant. BELIEF COR

the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the a ternoon. ISABEL JONES, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121-Meets every third Tuesday in each month

WILLIAM PRINCLE, H. P. ADTHUD CADY, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.

Meets every Tuesday evening.
William McCullough, N. G. WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., NO 16.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P.

C. HANSON, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening L. J. PATTERSON, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening or or before the full of the moon, MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

G. H. BONNELL, R. K.

ADA M. GROULEFF, Scc.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.—Meet first and third Wednesday of each month.

F. M. GATES, C. C. J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700,-Meet.

w. F. Seith, R. S. WAGNER CAMP, 8, OF V., No. 143,-Meets first and third Saturday of each month.
S. G. Taylon, Captain.

L. J. PATTERSON, 1st Fergeant. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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MICHIGAN. GRAYLING, - -CLEANLINESS is next to godliness

WELL-FED people of regular habits cause the cholera to hesitate when it is looking around for victims.

Possibly the future politician's carliest impulse to smash the slate is when as a boy he has to go back to school after vacation.

CHICAGO pledges itself to a thorough disinfection of its manholes and to place Garfield Park under an ironciad quarantine before the opening of the World's Fair.

A BANANA peeling caused a mur-The hard part der in Pennsylvania. of it was, however, that the man who threw it added insult to injury by killing the man who slipped on it.

A SUBMARINE eruption was recently witnessed in the Meditorranean by Capt. Sibery, of the Clan Macgregor. The occurrence took place between Malta and Post Said, resulting in violent rolls and a boiling appearance of the sea.

Ir is officially stated that Queen Victoria has forwarded an autograph letter to the Sultan of Turkey, in which she entreats him to be friendly thward Bulgaria, and kindly receive Prince Ferdinand should he visit Constantinople.

Somenony is said to have discovered two faces in the moon instead of the one commonly found there. The phenomenon has excited some some attention as a curious variation of the habit some people have of occasionally seeing two moons.

A rough Chicago youth, in a moment of excitement, swallowed a lighted eigarette. As it required the efforts of three doctors and a stom ach pump to dislodge the novel morsel, it is assumed the young man will be content for some time to come to merely inhale the ordinary air of the

"I'm on the war-path and the price of coffins is a-gwine to raise." is the way in which one of Mark Twain's characters was won't to declare himself." It was strongly suspected that the National Burial Case Association. which has been in session at Chicago, was about to adopt the same pletform, but it has kindly declared that it will permit people to die as cheaply as ever.

sized brains easily find their proper sphere, and enjoy in it scope for all their energy. In ordinary circumstances they distinguish themselves, but they sink when difficulties accumulate around them. Persons with large brains, on the other hand, do not readily attain their proper place: common occurrences do not rouse or call them forth,

New York and Philadelphia importers, whose goods have been injured by fumigation, are, wanting to know who will pay for damages done. They think the insurance people should do it, while the latter are firmly of the opinion that they should not be held responsible for losses of this character. The Government will pay for goods only when complete destruction of them is ordered so that nothing is to be hoped for from that quarter. Some lively litigation is likely to result.

THE essence of successful business this important element, chaos is certain to reign supreme, as indeed we often see demonstrated in the commercial affairs of a liquidating debtor, who, on being called to account by some dissatisfied creditor, replies that he has not had time to do certain things in connection with his business. But what such a man lacked was a proper appreciation of the economy of time. He either gave too much time to indolence and trifles or was reprehensibly careless of the importance of the time of other people.

THE separation of the young mineralogist, Verhoeff, from Peary's north pole party, and his supposed death, has given rise to much gossip and surmise, and is likely to develop into a scandal such as manages to attach itself to all recent arctic expeditions. The next thing will be the or ganization of a party to hunt Verheeff. While on the way it will succeed in losing or killing one of its members. Then another scandal will arise, and so on indefinitely. For all the good they do, the public could afford to dispense with such expeditions. Certainly, it would gladly be rid of the apparently inevitable petty gossip that follows each one.

A GREAT many fires are 'properly attributed to defective flues and unswept chimneys, and quite a large percentage of those returned as "cause unknown" should also be included in the list. As long as fires are kept burning a day or two the danger does not seem so great, though it is there just the same; but the first big fire after several months is liable to end disastrously when the chimney is full of soot. All sorts of rubbish may have accumulated as well, and the safe way is to have the chimney fast until they are captured and deswept out before commencing the fall fires. In some foreign countries a used over and over again.

fine is regularly imposed for allowing WIPED OFF THE EARTH. a chimney to catch fire, even when it burns nothing but the soot, and hence es little harm. Severe enactments of that kind are apt to defeat them selves if enforced too rigidly, but they help prevent "mysterious fires" quite frequently.

Ir seems incredible that in a rich and vigorous young city any condition would be permitted which is certain to destroy at least 300 human lives in a year. That summing up of fatalities which might be avoided confesses a monstrous greed, an un-speakable indifference on the part of the public. Railroad trains running into Chicago kill that many people regularly, and horribly mangle three times as many more. Why? Because to avoid the slaughter would involve the expenditure of money. It is not in a war of defense, it is not by the volcano's eruption, it is not by the swift and fatal flash of lightning. They simply kill and bury 300 persons each year rather than elevate the railroad tracks. They simply condemn a thousand to misery rather than spend the money necessary to insure the city safety. They know this number have been killed regularly for years. They know in all reason the number will be increased in fu-ture. Will Chicago continue to murder her own children rather than

compel obedience from her servants?

THE interesting information comes from Cambridge, Mass., that a new series of experiments in the difficult art of photographing the heavens is being made at that place. The instrument used is the so-called Bush photographic telescope, manufactured especially for the Harvard Observatory, and the north star was selected as the first object upon which to test its powers. The apparatus used for stellar photography is exceedingly delicate and complicated. There are four photographing lenses, two feet in diameter. In front of these is the spectrum for photographing stars. Its thickest edge is three inches and the thinnest seven-eighths of an inch. The lenses are of the finest optical glass. Their average weight is 100 pounds. The bed plate of the telescope is 10 feet 4½ inches and its breadth is 6 feet. This swings on a groin and cannot live.

The model axis 10 feet long and weighing 2,200 nounds. The wheel to is 100 pounds. The bed plate of the steel axle 10 feet long and weighing 2,200 pounds. The wheel to which the clockwork is attached; regulating the movement of the instrument to the motion of the earth, is 5 feet in diameter. Not only astron._ omers-but multitudes of other folks who are interested in knowing all that is to be known concerning the material universe will await the revelations of the forthcoming photographs with keen curiosity.

THE Board on Magazine Arms of the United States army, after a therough examination and test of all existing types of rifles, has recommended the Krag-Jorgensen gun as the best small arm for use by our roops. Fifty-three guns in all were tested by the board, and there can be no doubt that the result of their examination, reached, as it was, by a unanimous vote, will give to the American army the best rifle now to be had in the world. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle is of course a magazine gun. It carries five cartridges, is capable of very rapid fire, does not get overheated readily, and has a cut-off which renders it available for use as a single loader. This last is a most important point. The official weapon of the United States army for twenty years past has been the old Springfield rifle, a wonder in its day, but now entirely out of date. It was high time our troops were armed with something better. It scems a pity that the best gun is not now, as it has been so often in the past, the product of American ingenuity and skill, but our Magazine Arms weapon obtainable regardless of its nativity. The new gun is of small caliber, like most of the recent weapons. These rifles have provedmore deadly in war than those of larger caliber, notably in the Chilian civil war last year. The Krag-Jorgensen is about four and a half feet long and five feet four inches with bayonet. It weighs, with the bayonet, nearly ten pounds. Gen. Grant, Acting Secretary of War, has approved of the findings of the board. and the work of obtaining the guns will go on as rapidly as possible. Our army is small, and it does not often have to engage in hostilities, but we all want it to be ready, if actual war should come, to do the most effective possible service; and to this end it is necessary that it should have the best rifle to be had in the world.



First Burglar-Before we crack the safe I want to ask you a question. Do you belong to the Burglars'

Second Burglar-No. First Burglar—Then I can't work with you on the safe. I ain't permitted to work with scabs. I'm a union man.-Life.

Mouse-Traps.

The sticky fly-paper which is commonly sold during the summer season is said to make an excellent mouse-trap. A sheet of it laid in front of any hole from which the mice emerge is sufficient to hold them The same paper may be stroyed.

THE NOTORIOUS DALTON GANG XTERMINATED.

Four of Them Drop in Their Tracks-Five Citizens Killed—Coffeyville, Kun., the Scene—A Most Daring Baid—The People Were Ready.

Good Work at Great Cost. Good Work at Great Cost.

The Dalton gang has been exterminated, wheel off the face of the earth. Caught like rats in a trap, they were shot down, but not until four citizens of Coffsyville, Kam., yielded up their lives in the work of extermination.

Six of the gang rode into the town Wednesday morning and robbed the two banks. Their raid had become known to the officers of the law, and when the bandits attended to escape they were

bandits attempted to escape they were attacked by the Marshal's posse. In the battle which ensued four of the desperadoes were killed outright, and



one was so badly wounded that he has since died. The other escaped, but he is being hotly pursued.

Of the attacking party four were killed, one was fatally and two seriously wounded. The dead are:

HOB DALTON, despersdo, shot through the sead.
GRANT DALTON, desperado, shot through the BIMET DALTON, desperado, shot through te left side. DOBERT EVANS, desperado, shot through the need.

JOHN Moone, alins "Texas Jack," desperado, thot through the head.

T. C. CONNELLY, City Marshal, shot through the body.

L. M. BALDWIN, bank clerk, shot through the head.

G. W. CUBINE, merchant, shot through the head.
C. J. BROWN, shoemaker, shot through the body.

is not considered necessarily dangerous Lais Deiz, another of the attacking

Lais Doiz, another of the attacking party, was shot in the right side. His wound is a serious one, but is not fatal. It was 9 o'clock when the gang rode-lato town, in two squads of three each, passing incough unfrequented streets and deserted alleys to the alley in the rear of the First National Bank. They quickly, tied their horses, and without losing a moment's time proceeded to the attack upon the bank.

Robert Dalton, the notorious leader of the gang, and Emmet, his brother went to the First National bank, the other four under the leadership of "Texas Jack," or John Moore, going to the private bank of 0. M. Congdon & Co.

In the meantime the alarm had alrendy been given. The Dalton boys were

In the meantime the alarm had already been given. The Daiton boys were born and bred in the vicinity, and were well known to nearly every man, woman and child. Almost before the bandits had entered the bank Marchal Connelly, had entered the bank Marchal Connelly, was collecting a posse. He ran first to the livery stable of Jim Spears, a dead shot with a Winchester and a valuable man in any, fight. Then he summoned George Cubine, a merchant. Charles Brown, a shoomaket; John Cox, express agent, and other citizens who could be conveniently reached, stationing them about the square, which hoth of the banks faced.

banks faced. banks faced.

Robbers Go Through the Banks.

While the marshal was collecting his forces the bandits, all ignorant of the trap that was being laid for them, were proceeding deliberately with their work of robbing the banks. "Texas Jack's" band had entered Congdon's bank, and with their Winchesters leveled at Cashier Bull and Teller Carpenter had ordered them to throw up their hands. Then "Texas Jack" searched them for weapons while the other three desperadoes kept them covered with their rifles. Finding them to be unarmed Cashier Ball was ordered to open the safe. The enshier explained that the safe's door was controlled by a time look and that it could not by any means short of dynamite be opened before its time was up, which would be 10 o'clock, or in about twenty minutes. "We'll wait," said the leader, and he sat down at the cashier's desk.

Bob and Emmet Dalton in the meanwhile were having better luck at the First National bank. When they enter-Robbers Go Through the Banks

Bob and Emmet Dakton in the mean-while were having better luck at the First National bank. When they entored the bank they found within Cashier Ayers, his son, Albert Ayers, and Teller W. H. Shepherd. None of them were armed, and with leveled revolvers the brother bandlits easily intimidated them. Albert Ayers and Teller Shepherd were kept under the muzzles of Emmet Dalton's revolvers while Bob Dalton forced Cashier Ayers to strip the safe vault and cash drawers of all the money contained in them and place it in a sack which had been brought along for that purpose.

Bob Dalton Ples in this Boots.

Bob Dalton Dies in His Boots. Fearing to leave them behind, lest they should give the alarm before the bandits should be able to mount their horses and escape, the desperadoes marched the officers of the bank out of marched the officers of the bank out of the door with the in ention of keeping them inder guard while they made their escape. The party made its expearance at the door of the bank just as Liveryman Spears and his companions of the Marshal's posse took their positions in the square. When the Dalton brothers saw the armed men in the square they appreciated their peril on the instant, and leaving the bank officers on the steps of the bank officers in the steps of the bank officers on the steps of the bank officers in the steps of the bank officers on the steps of the bank officers in the steps of the bank officers on the steps of the bank of the steps of the bank officers on the steps of the bank of the bank officers of the bank officers on the ba ous gang, fell in his tracks, dead. There was not a quiver of a muscle after he fell. The bullet had struck him in the right temple and ploughed through his brain and passed out just above the left eye. Emmt Dalton had the start of his brother, and before Spears could draw a bead on him he had dodged behind the corner of the bank and was making time in the direction of the alley where the bandits had tied their horses.

horses.
The shot which dropped Bob Dalton aroused. "Texas Jack" and his men in Congion's bank, where they were patiently waiting for the timelock of the safe to be sprung with the hour of 10. Running to the windows of the bank they saw their leader prostrate on the ground. Haising their rifles to their shoulders they fixed one volley out of the windows. Cashier Ayers fell on the windows. Cashler Ayers fell on the steps of his bank, shot through the

Shoemaker Brown of the atgroin. tacking party in the square was tacking party in the square was shotthrough the body. He was quickly removed to his shop, but died just as he
was carried within.

Spears' hife Again Speaks.

The firing attracted the attention of
Marshal Connelly, who, collecting more
men for his posse and with the few

Marshal Connelly, who, contains the few men for his posse and with the few that he had already gathered, ran hurriedly to the scene of the conflict.

After firing their volley from the windows of the bank the bandits, appreciating that their only safety lay in fight, attempted to escape. They ran fight, attempted to escape. flight, attempted to escape. They ran from the door of the bank, firing as they from the door of the bank, firing as they fied. The Marshal's posse in the square, without cranization of any kind, fired at the fleeling bandits, each man for himself. Spears' trusty Winchester spoke twice more in quick succession before the others of the posse could take alm, and Joseph Evans and Texas Jack' fell dead, both shot through the head, making three dead bandits to his credit. In the general fusiliade Grant E. Dalton, one of the two surviving mombers of the general fusillade Grant E. Dalton, one of the two surviving members of "Texas Jack's" squad, Marshal Connelly, D. M. Baldwin, and George Cubing were mortally wounded and died on the field. All e Ogee, the only survivor of the band, succeeded in escaping to the alley, where the horses were tied, and mounting the swittest horse of the lot fied south in the direction of Indian Territory.

mounting the swiftest horse of the lot fied south in the direction of Indian Territory.

Emmet Dalton, who had escaped from the First National Bank, had already reached the alley in safety, but he had some trouble in getting mounted, and Allie Ogee had already made his escape before Emmet got fairly started. Several of the posse, anticipating that horses would be required, were already mounted, and quickly pursued the escaping bandlits. Emmet Dalton's horse was no match for the fresher animals of his pursuers. As the pursuers closed on him, the turned suddenly in his suddle, and fired upon his would-be captors.

The latter answered with a volley and Emmet toppled from his horse hard hit. He was brought back to town, and died later. He made an untermortem statement, confessing to the various crimes committed by the gang of which he was a member. Allie Ogee had about ten minutes' start of his pursuers, and was nounted on a swift horse.

After the battle was over search, was made for the money which the headter.

After the battle was over search was made for the money which the bandits had secured from the two banks. It was found in the sacks where it had



THE LAY OF THE LAND.

been placed by the robbers. One sack was found under the body, of Bob Dalton, who had fallen dead upon it while he was escaping from the First National Bank. The other was found tightly clinched in "Texas Jack's" hand. The money was restored to its rightful owners.

LORD TENNYSON IS DEAD. An Attack of Influenza Complicated

with Gout Results Fatnity.

Lord Alfred Tennyson, poet-laureate
of Great Britain, died at his residence,

Aldworth, Surrey, at an early hour Thursday morning. A slight cold taken which caused death.

Alfred Tennyson was born at Somersby, Linconshire, England, in 1809. His father, the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, was the rector of Somersby and son, was the rector of Somersby and ylear of Bennington and Grimsby, while his mother was the daughter of the Rey. Stephen Fytche, vicar of Louth. He was the third of a family of twelve children. The talent which galned for him the title of Poet Laureate of England began to develop itself in his early youth, for when 18 years old he, with his brother Charles, who afterward became of Turner, published a small volume entitled "Poems by Two Brothers." The poems attracted some attention, those signed "A. T." receiving the highest praise, Coleridge declaring that they alone of the selections in the volume gave hopeful promise of a coming poet.

In 1850 there appeared anonymously In 1850 there appeared anonymously what was probably the purest and truest poem of that period, Tennyson's "In Memoriam," a series of 129 brief poems all wrought together in grand pathetic tribute to the memory of the poet's college, friend and companion, Arthur Hallam, who died in Vienna in 1833. For seventeen years Tennyson had borne the sacred grief of his friend's death, during which time he composed death, during which time he composed the elegies contained in the volume "In Memoriam," November 21, 1850, Tennyson was appointed to the honorary place of Poet Laureate of England, succeeding Wordsworth. Of the poems written in that capacity there have been few that have been considered by critics as works which are to take rank with others of his poems, notably the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," and the "Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava." Both of these were included in his volume entitled "Maud and Other Poems," published in 1855.

1855.
The residence of Lord Tennyson has been on the Isle of Wight for several years, near Freshwater Gate. He owned there a commodious stone house, with a pleasant library, where he spent the most of his hours of literary work, surrounded by his books.

GEORGIA STILL DEMOCRATIC Leaders Claim to Have Carried the State

by 40,000 to 80,000 Majority.

Georgia has elected a Governor, State officers, and a full General Assembly. For Governor and State officers there there were two full tickets in the field, one of which was the straight Democratic ticket and the other the People's party ticket. The Republicans nominated no State ticket, contenting themselves with placing a pational checkers. by 40,000 to 80,000 Majority.

nated no State Terest, contenting themselves with placing a national electoral ticket in the field.

An Associated Press dispatch says that Gov. Northen and the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of not less than 40,000, and the reports to come may even run it up to 80,000. In Fulton County, for instance, the precincts return such figures as 58 for cincts return such figures as 58 for Northen to 12 for Peck, 51 to 13, 55 to 5, and so on. Col. Peck's own home gives a majority of 2 to 1 for Northen. Marion County, the home of the People's party andidate for Secretary of State, gives 1,000 majority for the Demograts. In about sixty counties of the 135 to be heard from the Demogratic majority is given for 200 over 60.000.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has re-fused to advance on its docket to an early hearing the suit recently appealed to test the constitutionality of the apportionment acts of 1885 and 1891.

THE twenty-fourth anniversary the establishment of the A. O. U. was celebrated at Emporia, Kan.

COL. JAMES E. RICE, ex-Auditor Indiana, died in Indianapolis.

END OF THE SEASON.

THE SUMMER CIRL'S REIGN IS NEARING ITS CLOSE.

leaviiful Combinations for Luncheon Partics—The Tailor-Made Gown Come Persistently to the Front—Preparing for Yall and Winter—Many Dainty Dresses

Some Popular Styles. ow York correspor ASHIONS are a

changeable as a woman's fancies, say the men, but they were never more mistaken. Probably if a womare, but as it is fash ions are very much like physicians' rem-edies which are never

like physicians 'remedies which are never taken by the prescriber. A few years a g o a celebrated French actress startled French actress startled Paris by the beauty-of her gowns, and the world gave her theoredit of having designed them, but the truth was they were the creations of her brother-in-law, a well-known artist. Designing a gown is very much like painting a picture, only your colors are laid on dry. When Beau Brummel had created a new walstcoat he felt as if he had conquered a new world. Nor are fashions half as changeable as the men allege them to be. Take the gored skirt, for instance; it has been with us now for several years, and the Russian blouse, which came a year ago, is still in high favor, both as a mantle and a bodice. These charming bodices are usually of different material from the skirt. In one case I saw a very pretty gown for a young lady, the skirt being in black and pale-vellow stik, and the blouse bodice in mastic cloth and black velvet, and the broad belt of the striped silk.

With the deepening of autumn foliage, the fashionable woman never falls too have visions of coming styles. To some

with the deepening of autumn foliage, the fashfonable woman never fails to have visions of coming styles. To some these new gowns may continue to be the unsubstantial fabrics of a vision, rather than the beautiful stuffs thrown off by the art looms, yet when a woman wants anything she generally get it, and so I may assume that the reader is only walting for safe counsel before venturing among the shoads and eddles of the whirt of fashion. Foulards stamped with large flowers, set apparently, on the material without any regularity, are to be much used for indoor resses. In making up these foulards, it is customary to ornament the bottom of the skirt with an insertion of white guipure headed with a little ruche of the stuff. The corsage is pleated in front, gathered at the nek and set off with a lace insertion outlining the front, gathered at the ne k and set off with a lace insertion outlining the corselet. The cllow sleeve is of changeable velvetand is puffed as much as possible at the shoulder.

The initial illustration presents a back view of a house gown in ecru crepon, the skirt. Being trimmed with two insertions of ecru lace run with mauve ribbons. The corsage has lace.



braces and cascades of lace. The belt consists of four mauve ribbons starting in front and ending at the back with bows and long ends.

Lace garniture will continue to be very popular for Indoor gowns, not only as just described, but also in the shape of tiny figaros and broad collars, as shown in my second picture. This charming garment, which is in the nature of a tea or reception gown, is in yellow satin, front and sleeves of white creek, and ribbon ruching to correspond with the satin. The skirt in front is edged with a double flounce of point d'esprit tulle, and the corsage is set off with a deep collar of cream lace.

The prevailing modes this fall and winter will undoubtedly continue to draw inspiration from the early and late

winter will undoubtedly continue to draw inspiration from the early and late French epochs. For young girls nothing could be more becoming than the empire gown somewhat modified to suit modern nations. For older persons the Henry II. collarette, plastron and upper sleeves in four puffs, will be much affected.

The very stylish dinner gown pictured in the third illustration is in being cloth, the corange and border of skirt being

the corsage and border of skirt being embroidered with motives in terra cot-

cmbroidered with motives in terra cotta. A lace bertha is crossed in front
and drawn over the hips and tied in a
large bow at the back.

'For street wear, skirts are no longer
made with trains, the skirts of all walking dresses barely touching the ground.
Tho plain, close-fitting skirt renains
undisturbed in its normalistic, the only The plain, close-fitting skirt remains undisturbed in its popularity, the only



DINNER GOWN.

trimming being on the edge. Draperies are still talked of, but seem no nearer realization than ever. It is, however, predicted that panels will get here before the draperies. Velvet sleeves are cut in the piece and so seamed as to fit close below the chow. The high round empire sleeve will be seen in ball

dresses, especially when worn by young people. The high sash belt in several folds is not usually made up as part of the correspect the dress, there heing

folds is not usually made up as part of the corange of the dross, there heing only a small extension to fasten over on the left side.

Nowadays our ladies of fashion spend so much money on their footwear that they seem to have resolved that all this neatness and elegance shall not be lost to the world, and consequently they have hit upon a new way of raising the skirts when such an act becomes necessary. They saize both his i tand the underskirt, and lift them together on one side, rather to the front, and thus succeed in displaying the absolute perfection of fit and make which characterizes fashionable footwear.

I have already spoken of the modishness of figured foulards garnitured with guipure, and I'm quite certain that you will be pleased to examine the style and make-up of such a gown. My fourth

will be pleased to examine the style and make-up of such a gown. My fourth picture will enable you so to do. This elegant gown is charmingly set off with deep cuffs and fichu of cream guipure and a front of white silk muslin. The bottom of the skirt is finished with two narrow flounces with a pleated heading of the material.

bottom of the skirt is linished with two narrow flounces with a pleated heading of the material.

The tallor-made costumes come persistently to the front at this season of the year, in widely different styles, sometimes with no basque at all, and then again with deep jacket basques covering the hips except just in front. The dress-coat style of bodies, with the tails varying to suit the particular kind of figure, will be seen on those who delight in mannish make-ups. I doubt that the military plastron will become very popular, except possibly for figures which need building out. If the military plastron is adopted it should be of lighter cioth, corded around and laid outside the bodies. The color of the plastron is quite a matter of taste. It may be either red, fawn, or Prussian blue, or white, and in velvet or slik instead of the woolen material. As some one has said, the military plastron may



serve to cover up a legion of imperfec-tions, that is to say, conceal a badly fitting front or hide the worn places of a last year's garment.

This winter ladies who take pleasure in entertaining will dispense their hos-pitality in the guise of luncheons, which have this advantage that they serve to display the beauty of table linen and service quite as effectually as a cere-monious dinner, but don't cost half as much and are a great deal more enjoyservice quite as effectually as a ceremonious dinner, but don't cost half as much and are a great deal more enjoyable. As a rule, at these luncheons the gentlemen are conspicuous by their absence, a fact which prompts the hostess to make the affair dainty, delicate and particularly feminines—an arrangement in pink, or a symphony in pale blue. Gowns should harmonize, at least in the exclusion of all glaring tones and striking effects. You will find in my last picture a gown suitable for such an occasion in striped veiling, the skirt being finished with a ruching and the corsage ornamented with a deep lace collar not forming part of the dress, and draped in the graceful manner indicated. The straight collar is also covered with lace: A broad ribbon such complete the dress. The wide empire belt will be among the next season's novelties. It is usually of gold embroidery, and the deep, tight-fitting cuffs are of the same material, meeting the very full upper sleeves at the clow.

The weather prophets assure us that all signs point to an open winter, and it may be that fur garments will not be called into requisition, at least until after the holidays. For weather of ordi-



LUNCHEON GOWN

pary severity the long Russian jacket will no doubt be greatly in vogue. It is made either with flaring or turn-down collar, and is somewhat shaped to the figure. It is double-breasted and has figure. It is doubte-breasted and has very large buttons covered with the material. This Russian jacket is more stylish than the reefer, so popular last winter. With it will be worn the jaunty tourist's hat in French felt, trimmed with ribbon and set off with one or two rakish quills, making up a very fetching out-door costume.

out-door costume.

The ever popular pelerines come in well for October wear. They are made both double and triple and also in well for October wear. They are, made both double and triple and also in one piece, falling in graceful folds from the collars. The double form is usually made with a yoke which is pointed at the back, and is trimmed with velvet. The material is cloth and the modish tones royal blue and gray. These little garments have a great deal of style about them, when trimmed with cord or galloon. The ordinary cape is now made with an under part which fastens nearly the whole way down and thus renders this style of garment much more satisfactory for cold weather. This additional underpart may be of a material in a different shade, thus in increasing the attractiveness of the cape, which should be so cut as to hang straight around the arms in order not to increase the width of the figure. A very pretty combination for one of these garnents is clinamon-trown cloth with dark livery which for the undersery ments is cinnamon-trown cloth with dark-brown plush for the underpart, or velvet may be substituted for the plush

Copyright, 1892. FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, Emperor of Germany, was drowned while crossing a small river in Asia Minor, when on his way to fight the Turks. FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

COLUMN OF PARTICULAR IN-

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do Are Doing, and What They St to Pass Their Childhood Days.

What the School Bell Savs. It is wonderful what unlike things 1. The school bell says to the boys when it For instance, the laggard, who drags along On his way to school, hears this sort of

s way to school, hears this song:
Oh-suz-hum!
Why did I come?
Study till four—
Books are a bore!
Oh, how I wish
I could run off and fish!
See! There's the brook,
Here's line and hook.
What's that you say?
Hurry up—en?
Oh-bum—ho!
S'pose I must go, Sipose I must go,
Study till four,
Books are a bore!
Then the boy who loves to be faithful and

true, Who does what his, parents think bost bC should do, snould do,
s bravely along with sachel and
books,

The breeze in his whistle, the sun in his looks. And these are the thoughts that well up

And these are the thoughts that well up
like a song,
As he hears the old bell, with its faithfulding-dong;
Cling, clang, cling—
I'm so glad I could sing!
Heaven so blue,
Duty to do!
Birds in the air,
Everything fair,
Even the boy
Finds study a joy!
When my work's done
I'm ready for fue,
Keener my play
For the tasks of the day,
Ching, clang; cling—

For the tasks of the day,
Cling, clang; cling—
I'm so glad I could sing!
These are the songs which the two boys
heard.
When the school-bell was ringing, word for
word.

when the school-bell was ringing, word for word.

Which do you think was the truer song?

Which do you hear as you're tradging along?

Don't be a laggard!—far better, I say,

To work when you work, and play when you play!

—Exchange.

A Fish Story -Did you catch fish? Little Son-Only one, but it was a

big one."
"Very big?" "Oh, awful big."
"Did it get away?" 'No, but it most broke the pole pullin' it out."
"Well, well! Where is it?"

"In my pocket."-Good Hews.

Every Attention. "Mr. Schoolmaster, I hope you will treat this little boy of mine exactly as if he were your own son. "Oh, yes; certainly; I will give him

whipping every day, since you desire it."—Tid-Bits.

A Friend in Need.

How often we find that when misfortune befalls us we are deserted by many whom we imagined were our most devoted friends, and upon whom we had strong claims for sympathy and help. From those we know little, we naturally expect little or nothing. But here in the animal world we have an extraordinary example of disinterested friendship in the time of need. A poor sparrow by some mischance had lost the sight of both eyes. Few people have much to say for the sparrow, he eats the young seedlings just as they are coming up in the garden, so the gardener prose-cutes him, and the farmer hates him because he makes raids on the corn. Now this poor blind bird would have had a very poor chance against the world; without his eyesight he must speedily have come to grief, but a hen, upon whom the sparrow had no sort of claim, took upon herself the full charge of him, guarded him jeal-ously under her wing, brought him food, and protected him from his brother aparrows who would ease brother, sparrows, who would soon have killed him. We may learn a good deal from this hen, we who are only too ready to turn away from sorrow and misfortune, because when we ourselves are prosperous and happy they might cloud and disturb our

peaceful horizon for a time. An Astonished Fox.

A gentleman in Meaford, Ontario, told me that when a boy at home he used to be greatly amused with the hunting stories of an old man called Nehemiah, or 'Miah, writes Marshall

Saunders, in Good News. Miah would come to the house, take up his station in the kitchen, then the children of the family would gather round him for a tale of the gather round him for a tale of the woods. 'Miah was a good mimic, and would accompany his stories with appropriate gestures. Upon one occasion he told the boys that he went into the woods, not with his gun, but with hands in his pockets, just strolling about for a lark. There was a light snow on the ground, and he soon came upon the recent tracks he soon came upon the recent tracks of a fox. Near by was an uprooted tree, its roots stuck up high in air. 'Migh crept (and he dropped down on the kitchen door, and showed the boys how he went) behind the roots, and began to chirp and squeak like a

mouse. Now a nice, plump, young mouse is a dainty morsel for a fox, and by and by Miah saw Mr. Fox coming back. Minh showed the children how the fox came, trotting nimbly along, then stepping to listen, turning his head wisely from side to side, and holding up one paw. To see 'Miah on hands and knees, going across the kitchen and spuffing the air, always convulsed the children. He would be fox and mouse alternately. The mouse would squeak, the fox would advance. Finally Mr. Fox crept lightly up to the tree trunk and looked. Probably his mouth was opened to receive the mouse, when Miah opened his mouth and spraint up with a terrille yell. The astounded fox fell over and over on the ground as if he were shot. Minh always vowed that it took the fox several seconds to recover himself

enough to run away.

And then he looked so sheepish. A trick had been played on him! Minh sat on the ground and laughed and laughed. He always assured the children that he had twice as much fun as he would have had if he had tak-

en his gun and shot the fox. Web Cloth.

Spiders' thread, which is one-third stronger than steel wire of equal diameter, is to be utilized for the manufacturing of spider silk textile for ladies' upper and under garments. buyer so hot that he doesn't feel that he needs much fire.

WHEN Monkey-talk Garner finishes his life work, the organ-grinder may use his pet for an interpreter.

IF Prof. Pete Jackson should now knock Prof. J. Corbett out the humiliation of the late Prof. Sullivan will be complete.

THERE are 10,000 tailors out on strike in London, and his royal high-ness the Prince of Wales is reduced to the pitiable quota of fifty pair of trousers.

THE year 1832 was a sad one for New Orleans. It had cholera and yellow fever at the same time, and lost one-seventh of its inhabitants by these diseases.

"STAND on your laurels and quit to Corbett. Heretofore Mr. Train has been considered entirely harmless.

Is it not a thing divine to have a the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind them?

MRS. LANGTRY'S new play, "The Queen of Manoa," gives her an excellent chance to show her new gownsand her diamonds, and, as usual, her merit will be measured by the yard and the carat.

Boston city fathers will not permit traveling shows to hold them up to light in blithesome jibes. The price of transgression is the withdrawal of theatrical licenses. Such Aldermen are better jokes than any end man ever perpetrated.

HIGHWAY robbers in petticoats are robbing defenseless men in the streets of Chicago. It is pretty rough on the victims, but it shows that the emancipation of women is traveling along at a Nancy Hanks gait in the untutored West.

THE Georgia negro laborer who while digging a trench found an earthen jar containing \$34,000 in British gold must have felt as happy as a hungry Bostonian would at unexpectedly discovering a pot of crisp and juicy brown-baked beans.

THE Princess Louise has had made a papier mache model of herself, upon which her dressmaker fits and ties on all her dresses. This saves lots of trouble, and the dressmaker can give the dummy a bit of her mind occa sionally without being in danger of

He who waits and works while he waits will surely emerge at length and his work will be worthwof his place. The leap is all the greater because of the race that goes before it: the current becomes all the stronger at the last because it has been so long held back by obstacles; and the noblest work is done by him who has had to wait for it long before he could

DON MIGUEL, the Portuguese pre work for his alleged rights. Owing ous alm of this heterogeneous pro their evistence has almost been fergotten.

Women have ever availed them changing their minds, but it remains splendidly equipped and disciplined, for a Chicago woman to cap the cli- was versatile and daring enough for for a Chicago woman to cap the climax of feminine inconsistency of purdivorce set aside that, as a widow, she may enjoy the benefits of the deceased's foresight.

In Finland a woman can't murder the conjugal aphorism "What's yours just been sentenced to have her right hand cut off for forging her husband's name, and then to be decanitated and cremated for administering a strychnine capsule to her wronged spouse. Woman's rights evidently don't obtain in Finland.

AMERICANS have not yet fully caught on to a really big scheme that an Englishman named J. Astley Cooper is steadily exploiting. Mr. Cooper, with Grecian model in mind, wants to institute what he calls an "Anglo-Saxon Olympiad," that is to say, he would hold a series of international contents between the amateur athetes of the English speaking coun ries of the world. And he would go further. He would have great intellectual contests for the cultivation o the arts, industries, and letters.

THE words bacteria and bacilli nowadays conjure up nothing but evil, whereas many of the hundreds of varieties known are extremely helpful in the economy of nature. Thus, in the Agricultural Department at Washington, they have discovered room for a lot of their stuff.

the Ferm which makes the best but ION A NEW WORLD'S SHORES. ter of that peculiar taste and flavor rich epicures delight in. This i an advantage to the farmer, who will henceforth be able to cultivate the acquaintance of the micro-organism without fear of hurting himself and with the possibility of increased profit from his dairy products.

WITH the aid or under the influence of "pluck," using that term in a modern sense and in relation to the daily heroism of life in the midst of difficulties, it is possible not only to surmount what appear to be insuperable obstructions, but to defy and repel the enmities of climate, adverse circumstances and even disease. Many a life has been saved by the moral courage of a sufferer. It is not alone in bearing the pain of operations or the misery of confinement in a sick-room that this self-help becomes of vital moment, but in the monotonous tracking of a weary path and the vigorous discharge of ordi nary duty.

THE recent wreck on the Santa Fe, in which four trainmen were killed and thirty-five passengers injured was caused by robbers who were after the ring for the stage," is the greet-ing which George Francis Train sends | \$1,000,000 in currency in the express car. Similar flendish disregard of human life and desperate endeavor to secure booty has been frequent enough, it would seem, to teach rail road companies that an express can smile which, none know how, has attached to a passenger train is not a desirable conveyance for treasure One million dollars is a powerful lode stone, and its transportation on the Santa Fe passenger train was but an invitation to the villians who wreck ed the train to commit wholesale murder. It does not require much of a stretch of logic to made the rail road company an accessory. Criminal recklessness was the greatest feature of the act of carrying this amount on a passenger train.

> A SCOTCHMAN writes to the New York World that "Sir Edwin Arnold is in error as to his frost killing cholera," adding, "there was cholera in Edinburg years ago at Christmas and snow on the ground a foot deep. This may be true, and yet the fact remains that severe frost is unfavor able to the propagation of the dis-Under favoring conditions of filth, etc., it may prevail even in cold weather, but cold always retards, if does not destroy it. Professor Koch, in his celebrated address before the Berlin cholera conference in 1884, in which he gave the scientific world the first anthentic and com plete account of the comma-bacilli said, "they flourish best at the temperatures between 86 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit, but they are not very susceptible to lower temperatures. Experiments have been made on this point which show that they can grow very well at 62 degrees, though more slowly. Below that point the growth is very small and seems to cease below 60 degrees." I rom this it would appear that cholera is not likely to prevail to any considerable extent with the thermometer at or near the freezing point.

Ir is doubtless true that no mu

sician of prominence who has lately been before the American public has enjoyed a wider or more genuine popularity than has Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the conductor. It was popul larity well carned. In a new and graceful sense of the hackneyed ing pedantic criticism and fetichism of "schools," he compiled his varied, tender, who has long been an exile in brilliant, lively, and refreshing con-Austria, has made up his mind to certs from all sources. And the obvito the financial troubles prevailing in gramme-making was the pleasing of Portugal, and believing that a repub the people. If his judgment told lie is imminent, his old party is being him the people would like a Wagner reorganized. Don Miguel was the overture or a potpourri from Italian Don Carlos of Portugal, but, owing to opera, the overture and the potpourri his long retirement and that of his were what he gave them. And if he thought they wanted a locular ley of the street songs which happened at the time to be living a short week of fame, he gave the medley and selves of their sex's privilege of plenty of it-with encores. His band, anything. It is idle and quite irrelpose. She got a divorce from her evant to claim that he did not "main-busband and now that he's dead and tain a standard of art." No doubt he the publice is too high to be of any practical use. His object was to please, to amuse, to lighten the heart and refresh the weary. No other haton-holder who has ever stood beher husband with impunity, and the fore an audience has felt between law does not recognize the truth of himself and his hearers the existence of a stronger bond of mutual confiis mine." A pretty Finnish woman has dence and sympathy. His death celipses the gayety of the goers to

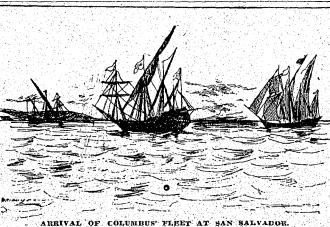
concerts. Advice. If we did but realize the great difficulty of so appreciating the neculiar position, character, and feelings of another as to find out what was really the best thing for him to do, we should be much more reluctant to give advice than we now are. Instead of pouring it out volubly upon those who do not want it and will not follow it, we should at least wait until it is sought, and then only give modestly and kindly the best results of our most careful thought and dis-interested sympathy. When the interested sympathy. When the heart and the mind are thus brought to full play upon this important duty, advice will be rarer; but it will be far better worth having, more cagerly sought, and more frequently

THE Duchess of Bedford, Lady Carlisle and Lady Somerset will be associate editors of the White Ribbon, a London temperance paper about to be started. The foreman will have a lively time of it occasionally when he shouts down the tube that he has no

the First Landing in America of Chris-

It was an important day in the land which he discovered, anything pertaining to the voyage and discovery is of more than ordinary interest.

sea for the mythical Habeque, and the following day the Pinta, under Martin Alonzo Pinzon, deserted him. This had a most depressing effecipon the great navigator, yet he It was an important day in the upon the great navigator, yet he world's history, a day fraught with pushed on until Dec. 5 he reached vast possibilities for future ages the eastern end of Cuba. The followhen the eyes of Columbus first bellowing day he advanced in sight of held the new world. And now that we are to commemorate the event by Hispaniola. Of the natives Columbolding a great World's Fair in the base works and no, but rather they never said no, but rather them they never said no, but rather gave it cheerfully, and showed as much amity as if they gave their very Fridays are regarded as unlucky hearts." Another writer says: "It days, yet it was on Friday, August 3, is certain that the land among these that the ploneer Atlantic navigator people is as common as the sun and



et sail from the sunny land of An water, and that 'mine' and 'thine, dalusia on that voyage which has im the seeds of all mischief, have no mortalized his name, and it was on place with them. They are content Friday, Oct. 12, that the virgin for-ests of one of the outpost islands of

It has been the fate of Columbus toil, living in open gardens, not in-that the principal events in his life trenched with dykes, divided with are the subjects of hedges, or defended with walls.

of the entire new world. It was with an overflowing heart that Costolen. No wonder Columlumbus knelt on the virgin soil and to Ferdinand and Isabella: lards experienced a mutual surprise, for the Indiana differed from hear sees of men before known to European civilization. Soon the most friendly

with so little that, in a large country, they have rather superfluity the American continent greeted his than scarceness, so that they seen to live in the golden world, without

controversy, and thus we find doubt existing as to the island upon which he first landed. Columbus, bringing him presents, Following the more accepted opinion we shall possible from the more accepted opinion we shall posite his residence. Two days later call it San Salva-Columbus set out for the residence dor, the name Co-of the Indian chief, but, during the dor, the name Co-dor, the name Co-dor the Indian island of Guanhane. Be-lieving that he had touched on an isl-and at the extremal his peopple who had ity of India. Co-canoes to amount the vessel. In lumbus called the a little time the cargo of the vessel natives Indians, a term that has was landed and although it was of since been applied to the aborigines priceless value to the simple-minded natives not one cent's worth was stolen. No wonder Columbus wrote returned thanks to God for his safe log, so tractable, so peaceable are voyage and with mingled feelings these people that I swear to your of admiration and triumph he majesties there is not a better nation planted the royal standard of nor a better land. They love their Ferdinand and Isabella on the neighbors as themselves." The search to the feland for the Spaniards season of the feland for the Spaniards season of the feland for the Spaniards. sea-shore; thereby taking pos-session of the island for the Spanish sought gold, gave them all that he sovereigns. The simple-minded and naked natives fled at the approach of with his coronet, and he dispatched naked natives led at the approach of the Spaniards, but soon returned, some of his subjects into the interior making signs of adoration, for they to procure the coveted metal for his believed that their visitors had descended from the skies. The Spaniards and the beauties of the climatic spaniards are returned. mate induced many of the Spaniards to express the wish to be allowed to live on the island, and Columbus had. civilization. Soon the most friendly forthwith a fortress constructed from relations were established and the ln-This fortress with the adjacent In-



EMBARKATION OF COLUMBUS AT PALOS.

however, was the object in which the Navidad (The Nativity), in memory Spaniards were chiefly interested and of their having escaped when the they made many inquiries of the na caravel was wrecked on Christmas they made many inquiries of the na-tives as to where gold was produced. Invariably the latter pointed south, return to the old world. Japan: that he was near famous later Columbus began cruising amid she finds out he had a paid-up life himself would have answered that a the archipelago of islands, now known insurance policy she asks to have the standard which is too high for as the Bahamas, in quest of Cipango, and Oct. 16 came upon an Concepcion. Here the natives wer as simple and naked as on San Salvador and regarded the Spaniards as people descended from the sky. In succession he touched at the islands of Exuma and Exumeta, where he was received with transports of joy by the natives and then set out for Suba which he promptly identified in his mind as Cipango. Oct. 28 he arrived in sight of the enchanting island and anchored in a river to which he gave the name of San Salvador. In writing of the island Columbus said: "It is the most beautiful island that eyes ever beheld, full of ex-cellent ports and profound rivers." After exploring part of the coast and holding converse with the natives he became more fully convinced that he was on the borders of Cathay and he dispatched ambassadors to seek the dispatched ambassadors to Grand Khan. During the absence of his envoys he met with the humble potato and subsequently with the tobacco plant. When the messengers returned without having found his royal personage whom they sought Columbus after taking on board several Indian men and women, to be trained as interpreters, set out in quest of the island of Babeque, a region said by the Indians to be teeming with gold. le took an east-southeast course, and this fact had a great effect upon his subsequent voyages. Had he coninued on his former course he would give.

Columbus was now

and as Columbus fancied he lay off. One of his vessels was wrecked; the mainland of Asia he concluded one had deserted him and its fate that the place they referred to was was unknown, there remained only the Island of Cipango, believed to be one crazy bark to bear the tidings of success across the Atlantic. Should Cathay, with its limitless wealth, and it perish the secret of the discovery the regions ruled over by the myth of the new world might never be ical Prester John. Thus two days known and Columbus would go down in history as a brainless adventurer. Accordingly he threw a garrison of men into the La Navidad and took his farewell of which he called Santa Maria de la the generous Indian chief and his



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBES. kind-hearted subjects. The parting with the garrison was affecting. The handful of men thus left in the wilderness of the new world gazed vistfully after the light caravel as it glided over the waters. They were onsoled, however, by the thought that within a few months they would welcome other vessels to be sent by Columbus from Europe, but this welcome they were destined never to

have learned that Cuba was an island, Ir appears that Henry M. Stanley not a continent, and he might have makes even a worse failure as a seen borne by the Gulf streams to stump speaker than he did as a lect-Florida or might have discovered urer. He should let his wife do his Mexico. Nov. 19 Columbus put to political campaigning for him.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where it May Be found—A Learned and Concise Review of the

bicycle.

Peter's Version for Sunday, Oct. 16, may b

INTRODUCTORY.
The proper introduction to this lesson The proper introduction to this lesson is the closing verse of the preceding chapter, a verse indeed that night well have beer paragraphed with the lesson of to-day. We are coming to the opening of the door to the Gentiles. Coming events cast their shadows before, and this forty-third verse of the ninth chapter of Acts, is a bit of instituation of what is to take place. Peter tarries all Joppa with one Simon, a tanner, a despised tradesman; so considered among the stricter Jows. The bars and barriers, put up by men, are already going down, but the preparing his sevenat for the great step that shall declare the way open to all the world.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

step that snull declare the way opin to all the world.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

CESARCA. About seventy niles from Jorusalem, on the seacoast.—Band. The word originally meant anything twisted, as into a band. (Sperm). Our word spiral is probably from this.

Devoit. Literally, well reverencing.—Much alms. The word in the singular means compassion in the plural, acts of compassion.—Prayed to God. He gave alms to the people and prayed. to God. This does not mean, however, that he was any more than a good moral man. The word ancepted of verse thirty-five, does not necessarily mean saved, but rather a candidate for the bestowment of favor.

A vision. All heavenly syisitation in broad daylight. The word means sight.—Evidently. Or, in plain ylow.—Ninth hour. Three p. m.—Coming in. The cloar outlines of the vision.

Locked on him. The word means to fix one's eyes upon. It is used at Luke 4: 20. ("The eyes of all " were fustened on him").—Lock. In the sense of sir, in courteous address; not necessarily an appreheasion of the visitor as Delty.—Are

him").—Lord. In the sense of sir, in courteous address; not necessarily an apprehension of the visitor as Doity.—Are come up. The suggestive Greek is, have made an anabasis. Memorial. The same word used of the woman who broke the alabasier box. Mait. 25: 13.

Send men.—He was a man like that other centurion. (Mait. 8: 9), cander authority.—Call for. Another form of the word send used in this same verse.

Lodgeth. Root: Guest.—A tanner. From the word for hides, a despised calling. Peter has clearly grown more lenient and broad-spirited.—He will tell thes what thou oughtests to do. Omitted from Tischendort.

When the angel. Or, as the angel. He hone of the stockholders is to get what they can of the assets.

Tischendorf.

When the angel. Or, as the angel. He lost no time but obeyed at once.—A devont soldier. Sutting the messenger to the orrand.—Of those that waited on him continually, One word in the Greek, bodyservants.

Declared. Better, related.—He sent then. From this verb comes our word

hem. From this verb comes our word postle, i. a., sentones. Such were they, apostio, i. a., sent ones. Such were they, in a sense.

On the morrow, i. e., they were still rother on the next day, the place being about thirty miles distant—so they wont. More accurately and luminously, as they were proceeding.—Peter went up. Tho word annulast again, worse four, As they were approaching Peter was led by the Spirit to the house-top.—Sixth hour. Noon.

Noon,
Hungry. It was dinner time.—Would
have eaten. Or, wished to eat; better still,
was going to eat.—He fell into a trance,
More accurately, a trance fell upon him.
Grock-restasy. The English word comes

More accurately. a trance fell upon him Grocki-esslass. The English word comes directly from this, (ekstasis). Literally it means out of place.

He saw. Graphically, he sees.—A certain vessel, for a be would say, some kind of a vessel, receptacle.—As it had been, i. e., like—A great sheet, or table cloth. The word simply means linen.—Knit at the four corners, etc. The approved Greek of Tischendorf is simply, Let down by the four corners unto the earth. Like the cot of the palsied man let down by four ropes from the roof, Mark 2: 4.

Four-facted beasts, Greek: Quadrupeds.—Of the earth, Properly to be read with werepling things." Creeping things of the earth.—Fowls of the air. To balance the heavens.

the heavens.

Kill and cat. How natural that hungry.
Peter should dream of something to eat!
Thus does God use the ordinary moods in
inspiration and revelation.

Not so, Lord. The impulsive Peter.—
Common or unclean. Ceremonialism. It
is usually the lower nature that speaks in
our dreams.

Thrice Realistic Profound dreams Thrice. Realistic. Profound dreams frequently repeat themselves.— Again. The word straightway in the original. While Peter doubted. The verb signifies to be utterly without a way.—Vision. Same word as in v. 3.—Had made inquiry.—More expressively, having made inquiry (participial form).—Stood before, for made a stand, halted. How fortunate that they came just at that moment, and that they streitly kept the Lord's schedule of time!

WHAT THE LESSON TRACHES.

coal one ton at a time as he needs it who will suffer.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

A certain inan in Cassacera catied Cornellus. And now let us not lay too much emphasis on the man. He was a good man, but not, a saved man. His prayers and alms prepare him. for the recognition of the great salvation, but they do not save him. When Peter at last speaks to him he tells him (v. 43) that he is a sinner just like any one cles, and that if he is saved it is by coming to Christ as the Savior of the lost. He is the first in the procession of Gentlish converts who are washed in the blood of the Lamb; that is his distinction. Yet let us learn this subsidiary lesson that alms and prayer, while they do not redeem, are seen of God. They come up to him; and wherein they are sincerely given they are born of him, whose Spirit prepares the way as well as leads into the light.

Call for one Simon. It makes little matter who the man is, only find him. There is a lad down there at the gateway. It is a matter of little consequence who it is, so he swing the gate open for the coach and all it contains to pass through. Peter opens the gate to the Gentiles. To the coach and all it contains to pass through. Peter opens the gate to the Gentiles. To the coach and all it contains to pass through. Peter opens the gate to the Gentiles. It is no great for the coming in of God's elective should have got the forger that when the way things are being run in Germany.

A French duelist, on trial for the way things are being run in the way things are being run in Germany.

A French duelist, on trial for the way things are being run in germany as a little, but there it is clear before his face. The Gentles, too, have entered into the grace of God and into the gift of his original. long been preparing him for this. He rubs his eyes a little, but there it is clear before his face. The Gentiles, too, have entered of advertising. Even the "field of into the grace of God and into the gift of honor" is made a medium.

his face. The Gentiles, too, have entered into the grace of God and into the gift of his Spirit.

Doubting nothing. It is the way we always climb to new apprehensions of the God-head, the way of no doubt. The word is a particularly interesting one. It signifes disputing, discriminating, judgment. Not seeing clearly how or why it should be, he was foing forward in simple faith and obcdience to God's command. Thus do we rise to every new plane of Christian Itle and doctrine. It is the secret of the prayer for wisdom. For this is the same world that is rendered at Jas. 1:6, enothing wavering." The man who expects wisdom must ask 4n fulth, nothing wavering." I.e., having no dispute with Goi as to the how of it or the why of it, not judging his own poor and half-blind intelligence. More suggestively still it is the identical expression used of Abraham Rom. 4: 20, where being promised a son and not seeing in himself how the word could be fuffilled. 4ne staggered not (wavered not, doubted not), through unbellef, but fand notice this) was strong in faith, giving glory to God." Of course, because only God Knew how it could be brought about and so in his own bilindness he trusted God. Thus does Peter here. He is going, like Saul, led with sightless eyes into Damascus. (for forward, Poter, in faith, You are on the right path. With thee, too, when thou hast gone into the city, 4t shall be ided what thou must do."

Next Lesson - 4Feter at Cresarea." Acts

A MAN of science in Germany maintains that all our diamonds come from

AT a wedding at Winchester Mass.

MISSING LINKS.

they know the ropes.

brewery. Chappier lot?

long time.

yet been found.

can't keep secrets.

idiot in a week's time.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS Ir John L. Sullivan manages him self next year he will have his hands

In Philadelphia a second-hand

book-store udvertises: "Webster's Dictionary 4 cents per pound."

Though the action is about the same, there's a big difference between

raining for a rnn and running for a

PRINCE BISMARCK has an income of \$250,000 a year. And he owns a brewery. Could earth afford him a

IF Mr. Astor were to try to keep pace with his income by counting it in silver quarters, he'd be a gibbering

HAVING been an actor, and written

a book, there seems to be no more worlds for John L. Sullivan to con-quer unless he will tackle the pulpit.

By the recent death of two of its

members the College of Cardinals is

now more nearly divided between Italians and foreigners than for a

THE French Academy concludes

tried Venus. It's said that a woman

Even the most sanguine are now

convinced that the Iron Hall is dead

About twenty missonaries and nore than five million dollars' worth

of liquors are sent to Africa every

year. Successful evangelization will need a few more missionaries.

Some of Whittier's earlier poems

indicate that the good Quaker poet might have been a fighter had not the doctrine of non-resistance con-

PROFESSOR TYNDALL is visiting

Switzerland and trying to compare

the huge glaciers of the mountains with the one that buried his friend

Lord Salisbury on the Home Rule

THERE are 1,022 Americans in China, and 130,000 Chinamen in

America. The Chinese send a million in hard coin home to China every

year as a result of their interference

A MAN named Shirtoff has been arrested at Lawrence, Kam, for stealing chickens. If he had stolen a Licket of tar also, the materials

would have been at hand for provid-

When the Queen of Portugal is making her own bonness, and the Queen of Sweden doing her own

housekeeping, it begins to look as though their respective peoples were

Ir may be that the courts will find

roubles, but it is doubtful. It would

be far better for the disputants to get

together and settle their differences.

The girl who has a new engage-ment ring and a new pair of gloves which are a perfect match for her

new gown at the same time is put in

a state of undecided uncertainty that

is simply impossible to adequately

THE coal trust robs the poor. Rich

people were able to buy their coal

ast spring when the price was two

December. It is the man who have

coal one ton at a time as he needs it

A London paper is discussing the

question whether a man ought to lift

his hat to his female servant if he

meets her on the street. In this

country that question might hold

concerning one's wife or sister, but the average man here would not dare to think even of flaunting a baseless

superiority in the face of the arbiter

In the mild and lovely parish of Frome, England, the Tories pulled

up all the red flowers on the graves

Liberal color, and smashed two illuminated windows in the parish church because the vicar was a Lib-

eral. This teaches us what a Briton

better in England, doneher know?

means when he tells us "We do things

Electricity.

One of Nature's mysterious laws

causes soft iron to become magnetic

when surrounded by a current of electricity. In the ordinary dynamo

this law is of the greatest utility. As the electrical current is being

collected by the revolving armature it

is led around the magnet, and thus the magnetic gern is quickly

changed into a mighty force, again filling the armsture, which trans-forms it from magnetic to electrical

CANADA will have to fish, cut bait,

or do worse. Uncle Sam is not a boy.

in the churchyard, because red

of his domestic destinies.

ng him at least with a coat.

doing their own bookkeeping.

Litigation will not help them.

with American labor.

plateau.

describe.

who will suffer.

strained him to the ways of peace.

PAST WEEK THE man on horseback does not ule in Spain. The King rides a EXPERIENCED people don't tumble when they get in a hammock, because

Fined for Violating the Liquor Laws-Three Years in the Ponitentlary for Theft - Damuges for Being Put Off a

OCCURRENCES DURING THE

From Far and Near,

LEO GRANDY, a 5-year-old tot living at Saginaw, drank kerosene and died. While driving a well at Linwood a cin of soft coal two feet thick and one it hard coal six and one-half feet thick vere encountered.

REV. B. HUNTER, for many years in charge of the Saginaw City Mission, has accepted a call from the Taymouth Presbyterian Church.

OTTO SASTREW, aged 12 years, was struck by lightning on the premises of Karl Schmidt, at Hemlock, Saginaw County, and instantly killed.

A BARN on the farm of William Covle. near Hemlock, Saginaw County, was, totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of several hundred dollars.

Agents for the fruit driers, who have

been making contracts throughout the State, report that while the apple crop of Michigan is far below the average, it is much larger than they anticipated.

SAMUEL HENRY, a wealthy farmer, and his wife were thrown from a buggy at Bay City, while returning from the county fair, a dray running into their vehicle. Mrs. Henry was badly hurt.

FIRE at Beech destroyed the house of George A. Creaser, the Detroit, Lansing & Northern depet and freight building. Tower's milk depot and ice-house, and a number of neighboring dwellings. The total loss is \$12,000; insurance, \$5.000. careful study of the problem of arti-ficial rain with the observation that the solution of the problem has not IT is doubtful if the astronomers have found out much about Mars. It might have been different if they had

MISS FLORENCE STEWART Was brought the per home in Saginaw from Chicago quite severely injured through being struck by a stone thrown through one of the windows of the train in which she was traveling and which struck her upon the forehead. as a door nail. The only remaining

upon the forehead.

Three of Oxford's youths of tender age arrived in Ponthe and applied to Sheriff Bloomberg for a position on the detective force. The youths had been reading up in nickel library literature and were locked up by the Sheriff and their parents notified.

AT Monroe Judge Kinney sentenced George Weldon to two years in State prison at Jackson, for larceny from a dwelling in the day time, and Emil Karut to five years at the State House of Correction at Ionia, for breaking and entering a dwelling in the day time. The men are both tramps.

The conductor on the Cincinnati, Jackson, and Mackinaw Railway put Alexander Zagelmeyer off the train between Saginaw and Bay City because he had neglected to buy a teket and refused to pay 10 cents in addition to the regular rate. Zagelmeyer brought suit and a circuit court fury awarded him \$500 damages. It is the first case of the kind ever tried in Michigan.

BURT WEBB, the young man who was recently arrested near Mason for wholesale thieving, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court and was sentenced by Judge sale theying, pleaded guirly in the Circuit Court and was sentenced by Judge Person to three years' imprisonment in the State prison at Jackson. Webb's peculations have been the cause of considerable newspaper comment, and it is thought that his conviction will break that the cause of themselves the court of the present the court of the up the gang of thieves which have for years been operating in the vicinity of

Mison.

JUDGE PERSON, of the Ingham Circuit, read a lecture to the law-breaking saloon-keepers of Lansing which they will not soon forget. B. M. Osgood, then planting gatty, Fight, Minzig had liquor laws by disposing of beverages on Sundays and legal holidays. The Judge fined the first two offenders SIED each, and the latter SIOO. On imposing these heavy fines Judge Person took occasion to say that the liquor laws were made to be enforced, and that he is on the bench to enforce them.

is on the bench to enforce them. Ovid's new depot is nearing completion and everyone is smiling. Ovid now has a large Youmans Club and they are getting ready to hustle the other people.

Ir is believed the steamer Nashua, with fourteen men, foundered off K ettle Point, Lake Huron. dollars a ton lower than it will be in

A BIG crew of men were put to work on the tannery at Cheboygan Monday. It will be in operation by the time snow files.

GRAND preparations have been made by the Turners' Society, of Saginaw, for the fest in that city Oct. 17. Societies attend from Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Manistee and other cities. SNEAK thieves entered the house of a

Leonard citizen the other night and carried away 100 cans of fruit, which the housewife had worked hard to put up.

Leonard Whitton, of Brighton, who tips the scale at 469 pounds. Mr. Whitton is yet under 40 years of age. Ar Trenton lightning struck the G. A. R. hall, going completely through it and instantly killing Charles Neff, who was sitting on the porch in front of the building. The side of the building was considerably damaged. MRS. EDIZABETH ARMSTRONG died at

MRS. EMIZABETH ARMSTRONG died as Springfield on Saturday of dropsy, aged 50 years. She weighed 400 pounds, and measured 6 feet 4 inches around the waist. Her arm measured 28 inches around, and her height was 5 feet.

A CALL has been issued for a State Convention of Liquor Dealers to be held in Saginaw, Oct. 18, 19. The in-tention is to take part in the campaign, sink party lines, and vote solidly for sink party lines, and vote solidly for representatives to the Legislature that representatives to the Legisland will favor the dealers most in the matter of legislation.

Ar Howell fire swept one whole block with the exception of one building. Several were injured by the falling building. William Isaaes was struck by a pole and died. A. L. Cook and John. Culver are seriously hurt. Two bodies were found. One was identified as F. C. Hieler, the other as E. D. Wines. G. Hickey, the other as E. D. Wines. It is believed that other bodies are in

Work on the Federal building in Lausing has been abandoned by Con-tractor Bassett until next spring. So, much delay has resulted from a change in the plans that it was thought useless to attempt to finish the structure this winter.
THE barns of George C. Fraser, near

Port Sanilac, were struck by lightning Port Sanilac, were struck by Igatining, burning them to the ground, together with 2,000 bushels of grain, fifty tons of hay, wagons, etc. Mr. Fraser had his crop of 1891 in the barn. There was no insurance. The stroke was so severe that it took the top off the straw stack of Nelson Cameron, one mile distant.

The voluntary contributions made by the pupils of the State to the World's Fair fund for an educational exhibit are all in Superintendent of Public Inatruction Fitch gives the total amount as \$3,988,69, which is considered a very favorable showing for the schools.

THE farmers who furnish the Michi-THE farmers who furnish the Michigan Condensed Milk Works at Lansing decided to demand an increase in the price paid them for milk, and if they fall will quit selling it. The prices paid heretofore have been 75 cents per hundred for four months, \$1 for three months, and \$1.25 for five months. The farmers say there is nothing in it for them.



For President: Benjamin Harrison, OF INDIANA.

Vice President Whitelaw Reid.

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL SICKET.

AT LARGE-Eastern District. WILLIAM MePHERSON, Jr., Of Livingston. AT LANGE-Western District,

JAY A. HUBBELL, of Houghton. 1st Dist .- J. HENRY CARSTENS, Of Wayne. 2d Dist. -CHARLES E. HISCOCK

Of Washtenam.

3d Dist.=OTTO-IHLING, Of Kula mazoo.

4th Dist.-PHILLIP T. COLGROVE. Of Barry.

5th Dist.—CON. G. SWENSBERG.

Of Kint. 6th Dist. - HENRY A. HAIGH, Of Wayne.

7th Dist .- JAMES H. WHITE, Or St. 8th Dist .- FRED SLOCUM, Of Tus-

10th Dist. -JOHN MILLEN, Of Al

11th Dist -JULIUS T. HANNAH, Of Grand Traverse. 12th Dist.-JOHN H. COMSTOCK. Of Ontonagon.

ALTERNATES.

AT LARGE-Eastern District. CHARLES V. DELAND, Of Jackson. AT LARGE - Western District, AARON CLARK, Of Kent.

1st Dist. -FREEM'N B. DICKERSON Tribune. Of Wayne. 2d Dist.—JOSEPH R. BENNETT, 2rd Dist. - WILLIAM A. COOMBS,

Of Branch. Ath Dist .- CHARLES J. MONROE. Of Van Buren. 5th Dist.-SAMUEL A. WATT, of Ionta.

6th Dist .- ARTHUR O. BEMENT. Of Ingham,

7th Dist.-THOMAS DAWSON, of Macomb.

9th Dist. -HENRY H. HOLT, Of Muskegon.

10th Dist. -RASMUS HANSON, of Crawford, 11th Dist.-DENNIS E. ALWARD. Of Clare. 12th Dist .- JAMES A. CROZER, Of Menominee.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....JOHN T. RICH,

of Lapeer County. For Lieut. Gov'r.....J. W. Giddings. of Wexford County. 'v of StateI. W of Marquette County. For TreasurerJ. F. HAMBITZER, of Houghton County.

For Aud. Gen'l......S. W. TURNER, of Roscomwon County. For Att'y Gen'l.......G. E. DIEKEMA. of Ottown County.

For Com'r. St. L. O.....J. G. BERRY, of Orsego County. For Sup. P. Inst'n ... H. R. PATTENGIE of Ingham County. For Member B, of Ed. ... R. A. WILSON of Van Buren County.

For Congress. Tenth Congressional District. JAMES VAN KLEECK, OF BAY.

For Senator, 28th Senatorial District, O. S. PIERCE, of Iosco.

For Representative-Alpena District, A. R. BLAKELEY, of Alpena

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican Convention will be held at the Court House, in Grayling. Tuesday, October 18th, for the purpose of the nomination of County Committee, and such other business us may properly come before the cen-

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows: Ball 2: Beaver Creek 3: Blaine 2: Center Plains 3: Frederic 2; Grayling 18; Grove 2; Maple Forest 3; South Branch 2.

By order of Committee, O. PALMER.

WM. A. MASTERS. CHAIRAMN. Secretary.

NEXT TUESDAY.

Pole raising in the afternoon, and McBride, Van Kleeck, Pierce and others. Music by the Glee Club and Band. Every one is invited to at-

State clerks at Lansing are now taxd \$1 per week to swell the Democrat ic campaign fund. Some of the girls predecessors, although the number of on small salaries are objecting to the

Gen. A. J. Warner, the well known Demogratic ex-congressman, of Marietta, O., is the latest Democrat who ranks.

The populists in Convention, at ocratic candidate for congress, in the 12th district and nominated J.J. Ryan, of Red Jacket.

Yes the Democratic party is the party of the poor man, and if he continues to vote the ticket he will never be anything else than a poor man."-Terence V. Powderly.

Col. F. J. Hecker, of Detroit, wa nominated for Congress, last Saturday, by the republicans of the First district He will more than likely, be elected.

From the tone of Chairman Harrity's loud call for cash, it may be inferred that, while the poor old Democ racy is all right, it will take a big lot of money to keep it so.

Gen. Weaver says there is no such thing as free speech or a free ballot in 9th, Dist,-JUSTUS S. STEARNS, the south. This is but the echo of a solemn truth attered by better men and known of all-men long ago.

> The Charleston News and Couries says that "the fire loss to the country s great but the pension loss is worse: This Democratic sentiment must make even Judge Morse's mutilated arm twinge a little.

It may be that the Demogratic party inserted that State bank plank in its platform in order not to break its record of making a fool of itself whenever it had a good chance.-Chicago

Vice President Reid was on Generthe war, by the appointment of the general, himself. He also served on staff duty in Tennessee afterwards. He is a veteran of the war, as well a veteran republican.

A convention of 600 Democrats met at Birmingham, Alabama, to discuss methods whereby to stop ballot box stuffing and false counting of votes. Northern Democrats can hardly persist in their claim that the Southern elections are honest, in the face of such testimony.

The People's party have accused Cleveland of snubbing Winnie Davis and treating Fred Douglass 'like a white man." But a little thing like that doesn't prevent the Free Press from speaking of the charges as 'a Republican campaign slander."-Det. Journal.

he slaughtered pensions after he got week; this action will be supported by into the White House must have made renewed and far reaching improve the hearts of his Southern admirers ments in the matter of news gather leap with loy. The record of his pen-Democracy.

that country. Their only hope now is the election of Cleveland and the repeal of the McKinley law. We are sorry for the English, but the remedy and prospered in that field. The fahey propose is worse-for us-than

General Sickels, on the floor of the Chicago convention, declared that the paper owes to the public to reduce its 25,000 Democratic ex-soldiers in New York state will never vote for Cleveland. Every Grand Army man in New York knows that this is a fact. And 25,000 votes taken off the Democratic column and added to the Republican one will give New York's electoral vote to Benjamin Harrison. -Blade.

figuring on catching the soldier vote it will be the largest, best and cheapby putting up Lawyer Morse, as a can- est daily paper in Michigan, and its officers to be supported at the next didate for Governor, but it won't circulation and influence, now, by far election; for the election of a County work. Did Morse ever vote for a Re | the greatest, will be extended to the publican because he was a soldier? fullest possible limit. Did he vote for brave Gen. Harrison against Grover Cleveland who pur where it does not circulate, and the chased a substitute? Of course he did work has just begun. not, and there will be very few soldiers who will vote for Morse simply one cent a copy, sto cents per meek, because he was in the army. If Dem- or three dollars a year, and you can ocratic soldiers had been in the habit get it of the newsboys in every town of voting for Republican veterans in Michigan, or at every news stand, there might be some hope that Repub- or by mail. licans would return the favor, but

they haven't, -- Alpena Pioneer.

So is Europe and Holes.

The price of whiskey must have adspeaking in the evening by Messis, cheaper in Ogemaw county, than himself and his feminine companious article of which this is true. Can any formerly, if the story is true as told by the Priest from West Branch. He says the republicans are purchasing votes for a pint of whiskey.

> The Detroit News says that Cleveviped out the "color line," during his administration. If he did he was more successful than his democratic quadroons greatly increased during he administrations of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan in democratic states.

The Americus, Georgia, Times Renorder in denouncing the pension fraud has flopped over to the Republican says: "It requires the proceeds of 1,000,000 bales of cotton every year to pay the south's part of the pension fund, two-thirds of which is paid to Houghton, repudiated _____, the dem- support tramps and beggars who claim to have fought for the Union. This is one of the means invented by the Republicans to drain the southern people of their money.'

> While Republicans in Indiana are celebrating the opinion of a new tin plate mill a Democratic organ says: The families of idle tin plate workers n Wales have lived on bread and wa ter for twenty-two weeks," Our free trade friends seem to have a great deal more anxiety for the comfort of "tin plate workers in Wales" than they do for the same class in the United States .- Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A New York dispatch, probably from a Democratic source, represents the Republican managers there in des pair about that state. Of course if the Dems. have already captured N.Y.. the presidential contest is settled and the Reputheans have nothing to do but to look ou! Up to date they have not been made that way .- Det, Jour

The following is the list of drinks furnished by the democratic club of

Detroit:-Brandy cocktail, brandy toddy, brandy egg flip, brandy egg nogg, whisky smash, gin martini, vermouth cocktail, O'Brien cocktail, McClaren cocktuil, John Collins, Tom Collins gin fizz, hot Scotch, creme de menthe, Sam Ward, mint julep, pousse cafe, Remson cooler; malt liquor, such as lager beer, book beer, etc.; domestic wines, such as sherry cocktail, cherry cobbler, sherry and egg, sherry and vermouth, sherry flip and claret. .

The Det. News in referring to the nomof the Supreme Court, and the article of the Tribune on the same subject says:--

out expressing gratification that it takes a different order-of intellect to make a supreme justice tlian that required to equip a Tribune editorial writer." Why does the News not supply the Tribung with editors of sufficient intellect, of the right order, as it owns and controls that publication.

ONLY ONE CENT.

A Radical Departure Made by The Detroit Evening Naws.

The People's Paper Reduces Its Price to One Cent, and Proposes Marked im-provements at the Same Time.

On Monday, Oct. 8d, THE DETROIT EVENING NEWS, the largest and most popular afternoon paper in Michigan, unde a new and radical departure by Grover Cleveland didn't do any dropping its price from two cents to one cent per copy, or six cents per ing, editorial, literary features, illus sion vetoes is the highest proof of his trations, etc., which will not only place the paper far in advance of its present excellent standard, but detail ed plains have been made to make The English journals continue to THE PROPER'S PAPER of Michigan the wail over the industrial situation in fluest and best one cent paper in the west.

THE NEWS was the pioneer in the two-cent newspaper field in the west. cilities it now has, in the way of men material and machinery, and the fact that paper, ink, etc., is far cheaper than ever before, makes it a duty the possible notch, and at the same time raise the standard of excellence of product to the very highest point attainable. That duty will be performed, and no thought, labor or money shall be spared in the effort.

Push, persistency and progress shall be the watch-works. THE NEWS has never broken a promise it made to the public, and never will, and it now de-Our Democratic state politicians are chires that from this time henceforth.

There is not a town in Michigan

THE EVENING NEWS henceforth for

Detroit, Mich.

on attempting to speak, he was hooted and a shower of rotten eggs fell upon him and upon Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease, who were with him on the platform. Southern "chivalry" has made great pretentions of its respect for women but the maltreatment of these two ladies in one of the principal cities of Georgia is evidence that there is no tolerance in Georgia for either men or women who undertake the advocacy of any doctrine that is unralistable to the Georgia Democra ev. The 'Empire State of the South,' as its people proudly call it, si apparently still in a semi-civilized condition.

—N. Y. Press.

The Charleston News and Courier, the representative Cleveland organ in South Carolina, recently printed the following in a leading editorial:

We look upon the Grand Army of the Republic as fair game upon all oc-casions. It is an emeny of the Repub-lic, for whatever may have been its original purpose, it is now a huge ma-chine for bullying the country into contributions to its members. It is a number to the North as well as to the contributions to its members. It is a member to the North as well as to the South. * * * People of the North are gradually awaking to the fact of the injustice, and iniquity of the enormous pensions, which buy the soldier vote and enrich the pension agents, and we have no fear of increasing their minustry by any those we may make animosity by any thrust we may make at this grand army of beggars.

The old soldiers are willing and anxious to let the war issues rest. To them; all feeling of hostility censed with the surrender at Appointatox But the Democratic party, by its bitter and rancorous hostility toward them is making it imposible for any self respecting veteran to vote the Democratic ticket .- N. Y. Press.

The Spalanelle Republican Convention senator R. Q. Mals, of Texas, re- tions all James B. Weaver, the Press The free trader who attempts to tell ports that Texas is plied for Cleveland. Blential candidate of the People's part the become that the amount of duty ty, has canceled all his engagements on a given article is added to the price; ospeak in Georgia. The reception when manufactured in this country. he encountered in Macon, convinced should not get angry when he is bluntvanced, or democratic manhood is tim that there was no use in exposing by told that he lies. There is not one



Manager of Walte's Gelebrated Comedy Co., Premium Band and Orchestra.

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THIRTY KIMBALL PIANOS IN CONSTANT

SUSE: AND EQUAL® to three times as much private use

H. BROWN, Principal of the Normal School, Musical and Business Institute, Valpraso, Ind., writes regarding the Kimball piano which they have been constantly using nearly four years:

"We tried various just ruments, but none have given such complete satis faction as yours. We see no indication of anything string out, though they have been constant in use ten hours each day since they were purchased. The movement is good, the tone, in fact everything connected with the instrument is first-class. It is especially durable." We have now about thirty of these in our Music Hall, and have just ordered two more.

A MUSICAL WONDER.

O. R. SKINNER, director of the Bloomington Conservatory of Music writes: "I purchased the Kimball, after examining thoroughly many other first-class pianos. It is a musical wonder in its purity of tone, splendid action, and perfect evenness of scale. It covers every shade of tone from the rarest delicacy of expression to the greatest power. It stands in tune well and I shall certainly order more."

STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE.

A. F. BAKER, President of Pierce City, Mo., Baptist College, writes The three new scale Kimball pianos in the college are delightful. The tone and touch is perfect and I believe them to be the strongest and most durable pianos I have ever examined. We expect to repeat our order very soon."

HIGHEST PRAISE IN THEIR FAVOR

P. S. GILMORE, the great orchestra and band leader, writes: * * "My wife and daughter, who are both excellent planists; join me in admiration of * * * I have conversed with several first class pinnistr regarding your instruments, and found all to be of the opinion that the mos exacting artist could only atter words of highest praise in their favor."

WONDERFULLY SWEET AND SYMPATHETIC.

ADELINA PATTI, the greatest songstress of the age, writes: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the New Kimball Piano. It has a wonderfully sweet and sympathetic tone, and supports the voice in a most

THE PATTI-TAMOGNA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO., write regarding the Kimball Pianos: "They have given us much pleasure and have been of great assistance to us in our work. We believe that they will in every respect satisfy the most exacting artists".

THE BOSTON-IDEAL OPERA CO. writes: "The Kimball Piano mus at once claim the admiration of all musicians".

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An A. No. 1. Boys boot from 50 cts. to \$1,50.

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Michigan.

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HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

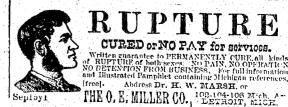
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING: A Cheap House and derirable Lot on Cedar Street.

The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or ex changed for other property. Jan 29, tf



O. PALMER.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

Formal Acceptance of the Republican Standard Bearer.

PARTY POLICY COMPARED.

That of the Republicans Has Been Distinctively American,

WHAT DEMOCRACY OFFERS.

"A Mad Crusade Against American Shops, "A Programme of Demolition."

EFFECT OF THE M'K NLEY LAW.

Matchless Progress in Prosperity Participated in by All Sections of the Country, Particularly by Farmers -- A Way to Prevent Election Frauds-Bimetallism and the Nicaragua Canal Advocated.

Every Man, Be He Republican Democrat, Should Read This.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The following letter of Benjamin Harrison accepting the republican nomination for the presidency, was given out at the white house at six o'clock this evening:

house at six o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1892.

Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and others, committee, etc.—Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 29 of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis

I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored, without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the absorption. mitted to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in ISSS. If the pol-icies of the administration have not mitted to, me, to earry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively, and progressively American indeed progressively American indeed progressively American indeed progressively and the execution. I shall speak frank have been in the engineers and of the executive department—for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others—senators and represent alives and to the efficient heads of the several executive, departments—that I may do so without impropriety.

The Challenge Accepted.

A vote of want of confidence is asked

The Challenge Accepted.

A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept. The great work of the Fifty-Bist compress has been subjected to the revision of a democratic house of representatives, and the sets of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A democratic house of representatives, and the sets of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A democratic national administration was succeeded by a republican administration, and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time. I think, when a change from the declared policies of the republican to the declared policies of the emotype of the policies of the emotype of the policies of the democratic party involved such scrinus results to the business interests of life country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

A Sound National Currency. A sound National Currency.

The republican party, during the civil war, derised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks, and the intended result, that all least the consistency of the consisten The republican party, during the civil war, decised a national environcy, consisting of Lonted States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank, notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended result, that at such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note. The notes turnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable, paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an inflict of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money, I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and ind scriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries.

The work of the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the fige importation of such articles as do not individual strade, based upon the fige importation of our friency for the credit of the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable, paper currency of the people. Bank failures of factories in exchange for the fire or favored introduction of our friences of our trade, and the incomplete of the United States are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries.

with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax, on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only this per cent. and with Porto Rico \$39,950, or 34 per cent. The liberal participations, who, in the years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank denomination of its value. The bank deguide to-day as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hours of bank clossing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to money taken in the morning. The money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west, and, in consequence, a money changer's office was the farmer and the laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of restrictions upon American pork, our restrictions upon American pork, our restrictions upon American pork, our nutian neighbor of the ticket office and the laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened.

the country was hindered and burdened.

Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences; and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

Our Merchant Marine.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the Outlets States of its appropriate share of the occan carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for transporting to Europe the coormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large return of manufacture, and for the large return of manufacture, and for the large return of manufacture and rail improvements of the soft in the foreignship owners. Thousands reciprocity policy, by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban sugar, will, of course, assist the American contents to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 20 last, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in

sands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped into a foreign-jucisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandize balance of trade, which the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships, the fastest upon the sea, which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up, and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament, and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms. government on demand, upon specific

The Work Begun. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law; and, under its beneficent linfluence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonings of 57,400 tons and costing \$1,400,000 have been built or contracted to be built in American shippards. In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American fing one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$5,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the sea.

For the Particular to Decide.

A special interest has been taken by

For the Patrictic to Decide.

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and when their people are more fully alive to their interests I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The democratic party has found profit by their great natural advantages. The democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last-administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines.

of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the demo-cratic party proposes to undo will justi-that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffto articles exported by us to their

farkets.

Great credit is due to Mr. Blains for

are not only equally and ind serini arrangements have been made our nately accepted at par in all the states, trade to June 30, 1872, had increased but in some foreign countries.

The democratic party, if intrusted crease was nearly 11 per cent, with with the control of the government, is Cuba during the first ten months our

restrictions upon American pork, our exports of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months end-

What Democracy Would Do.

The democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision, and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain growing states willing to surrender these new, large and increased in prices, owing in part to an increase of prices, owing in part to an increase of foreign demand and the oppoint of the free importation of sugar and during the same period the cost of livfor the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast? Or are we to and of the Pacific coast? Or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which a "taxiff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets, which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long cujoyed. They would rejoice—and, if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities—over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and doned its system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American production and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow; and I will not believe that what is a respective to the contract of the lieve that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

A Principle Not a Schedule.

The principle of the platform in favor of "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most heavity approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all-tavid schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protection ists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people, and for the prosperity A Principle Not a Schedule. solicitous regard for the wages of our plate, and the working people, and for the prosperity of our demostic industries. But, under a more courageous leadership, the democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact take the flow without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the committee on platform to the democratic national world, the official organio of the Yelsh convention at Chicago contained this will be workers amblished as Syan. convention at Chicago contained this

clause:

"That when custom-house faxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing turiff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen."

workingmen,"
Here we have a distinct admission of the republican contention that Ameri can workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and adeclara-tion only against the alleged "addition-al impositions" of the existing tariff law.

law.
Again, the majority report further declared:
"But in making a reduction in taxes

"But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth." " " " aureover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved." Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance" and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

Mad Crossile Against American Shops

ne invested capital. Mad Crasside Against American Shops.

Mad Crossile Against America's Stops.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself, than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—are all unconstitutional. A democratic congress holding this view can-

Reciprocity, of course, falls under this depunciation, for its object and effeet are not revenue but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers. This destructive, un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic dem-ocratic statesmen whose fame as Amer-ican patriots has reached this genera-tion—certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusnde against American shops, the bitter epithets ap-plied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by reci-procity are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thought-ful business man in the country who does not know-that the encement into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention, upon the subject of the tariff, would at once plunge the cou-try-into a business convulsion such as it has never seen; and there is not a not held or taught by the historic dem has never seen; and there is not a It has never seen; and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country, by the increase of importations that would follow, and accessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard.

If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only

threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protect ed industries to a fight of extermina tion, and another such rightly ex-pressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all democrats holdbig even the most moderate protection views to go into the republican party. Benefits of the McKinley-Law.

Benefits of the McKialey-Law.

And now a few words havegard to
the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the
market reports. The day of the prophetof the trade reporter. An examination
into the effect of the law upon the
prices of protected products and of the
cost of such articles as enter into the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a senate committee composed of leading senators of both par-ties, with the aid of the best statis-

First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those carning loss than one thousand dollars, per annum has decreased, up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now. hey are now. Second—The There has been an average

advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per ent. Third—There has been an advance in

the price of all farm products of 18.07 per cent, and of all cereals 33.59 per per cent. and of all cereals 33.39 per cent.

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of New York, a democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that state, the facts found by the senate committee. His extended inquiry shows that, in the year immediately following the passage of the fariff act of 1890, the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was 80,377,025 in excess, and the aggregate production 831,315,130 in excess of the preceding year.

preceding year.
In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity. and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon the farmers and the workingman.

Special Effects of the Act.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a convageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monogoly in the production of, tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate, had been attempted, and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out Special Elects of the Act.

prices.
A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organist the Weish tin-plate workers, published at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He

vises a new trial of these methods. He says:

"Do not be deceived. The victory of the republicans at the polis means the retention of, the McKinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of the 80 per cent, of the export American trade. Had there been no democratic victory in 1891, the spread of the tin plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and boun will be the political trade of the tingle way the spread of the tingle manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and boun will be seen both reptided for the seen both rapid and boun will be seen both rapid and bound the seen both rapid and the s would have been both rapid and, coin fide. * * * It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to his per box of 16.14x20, full weight basis. Let the weighnen take half pay for a few mouths and turn out more. Then let the masters forego profits for the same time."

time."

And again that paper says:

"It is clearly the interest of both (unployer and workmen) to produce tin plates; fariff or no tariff, at a price that all the all oppositions of the field."

No Hope in the Welsh-Democratic Al-

But in spite of the doubts raised by But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1809 and of the machina-tions of foreign producers to maintain their unonpoly the fin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not suc-teed.

department of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total produc-

parts the Democrat Ta Plank with Calbona's Gempromise to Democrat Ta Tariff Nullification Plan.

| Application of the Incident of the Incident

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called with swelling emphasis "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world?" And how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills, and plush factories that they still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the confort and independence of our people.

ple.
The Silver Problem.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined the commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial pations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values; and when two uniqual measures are called in law by the same name commerce is unsettled and confused and the univary and ignorant fused and the anwary and ignorant received. Dollars of unequal com-mercial value will not circulate to gether. The better dollar is with-drawn and becomes merchandise.

drawn and becomes merchandise.

The true interest of all our people, and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or epin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of, any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independent of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in the mote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Emprope within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and emcouraged by the cordiality, promothess and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known, we shall then be able intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

In my last annual message to con-

In my last annual message to con-

In my last annual message to congress I said:

"I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patrictic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government, to the people, by fair apportionments and free elections. It believe it would be possible to constitutional or the true a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patrictic it, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unannimity it some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitutions of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong mitigating those evils. The constitution of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong mitigating those evils. The constitution of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong mitigating those evils. The constitution of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong mitigating those evils. The constitution of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong mitigating those evils. The constitution of the value of the Neuragua Canal.

The project is not one of constitutively a polthe sanction of democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leaders ship to which the party has now countiffered in the substitute which was adopted. This substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection. I ow protect ton—are all unconstitutional—high protection for producing full inquiry, that the production of the current year will be formed for the year our production will be all formed for producing for the protection for producing full inquiry, that the production for inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections, as related of the year our production will be all t

his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new democratic leadership rages at the employer, and seeks to communicate this rage to the employe.

I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a turiff policy the first necessary effect of apportionments and electrons from the partial sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a turiff policy the first necessary effect of apportionments and electrons from the partial some diminution of the aggretative of a possible to the profits of our cause and not the strength of our cause and

with commendable liberality, developing their school resense and increasing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great act wantage of the children of both races.

Agriculture's Great Gain.

The, considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and to the work done through the state and to the work of the children of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and to the work done through the state and to the work done through the state and to the work of the work of the state and to the work of the work of the state and to the work of the wor

The Mearagua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Mearagua slip canal to our commerce and to our nary. The project is not one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal without taking the treasmy for any direct contribution, and at the same time to secure to the United States that influence in its management which is important. perative. Foreign Policy.

It has been the purpose of the ad-ministration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan polities but of patriolism and national honor; and I have very great grainfeation in being able to state that the democratic mem-

repeat would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

Communistic Appeals.

The appeals of the free trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new democratic leadership rayes at the workingman rate was made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest. The groundless of the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw encountered by the states, and the elections free and honest. The form him has been abundantly justified.

I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that do or upon his wife, and children.

The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country. The approval so heartily given by the concest to the prosperity of the country. The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which

of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is abited.

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is abited to the country and the desarction as to liberty to thought and conscience, and the art that does not listent with sympathy in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

"Markets of the World" Fallacy.

One of the favorite arguments against consideration and particitism.

Consideration of the education of the children of the education of the children in the national flag are lope capital, and every tribute of honor and considerations that the coming generation will direct public affirms with increased in the schedulers will direct public affirms with increased in the column of the victors parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade consideration. The consideration is the content of the children of the education of the child was worthily between the land was worthily between the minor tones of sades at so liberty appears of sades at so liberty the minor tones of sades at so liberty appears of sades at so liberty appears of sades at so liberty appears of sades at so liberty and

till indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with in
creased prudence and patriotism.

Our interest in free public schools
open to all children of suitable age is
supreme, and our care for them will be
jealous and constant. The public
school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of
the parent, after contributing to the
public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children.
I favor aid by the general government
to the public schools with a special
view to the necessities of some of the
southern states, but it is gratifying to
notice that many of these states are,
with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing
their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of hoth races.

Agriculture's Great Gain.

The measurement of the victor's patoric in the column of the victor's patoric in 1685, I am not less a comrade
now.

I have used every suitable occasion
the consideration that no good cause
the consideration that no good cause
the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children.
I said publication that no good cause
the consideration that no good cause
the public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of
the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children.
I said publication that no good cause
the consideration that no good

Immigration.
The necessity of a careful discrimina-

ness has adjusted itself on these lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable intuits use the business changes involved are not readjustments but reconstructions.

The policy of the republican party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets, and new ships. It will subject business to no perious changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully yours, BENIAMIN HARRESON.

CALHOUN TACTICS.

Bleine Compares the Democrat Tariff

"Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the republicans to arree before the people. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a mauntil a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed the McKintey tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and unport, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperious and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time. Against the tariff the democrat, party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject the dectrine of protection, pronounce it a fraud and anothematize it generative, a resolution to this effect was adopted by the determined on the second of the country. until a settlement is effected by a ma jority so large that it will be tanta A resolution to this effect was adopted by the democrat convention against the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE,

SKETCHES OF OUR NOMINEES.

HON. JOHN T. RICH,

The republican nominee for governor, is essentially a man of the people. His early life was spent between the plow handles. His farm of 300 acres in Elba

handles. His farm of 300 ueres in Elba township, Lapeer county, with its well-cultivated fields and ample buildings, is the pride of the neighborhood.

The father of John T. Rich was a native of rock-ribbed Vermont, but realizing that a man could never be a successful son of toil on a ton of soil he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where John was born. When John was five years old the family returned. Two years later, his mother having died, young John was sent alone to Michigan to live with relatives. The following year his father came on and purchased the farm where the popular republican gubernatorial candidate has since lived.

Mr. Rich was married March 12, Mr. Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Atlas, Genesee county. For nearly thirty years since his marriage he has lived, with his good helpmate, the quiet, home life of the farm. By constant study of the various phases of farming



HON, JOHN T, MICH.

he has not only succeeded in develop-ing his broad acres, "laying up a penny for a rainy day," but he has risen step by step in the estimation of his neigh-bors and the people of the state until to-day as for many years past he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan.

Office Has Sought Him.

Office Has Sought Him.

Mr. Rich has been a frequent office-holder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When still a young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his stelling worth. young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him for four successive years to represent them on the county board of supervisors, an office of no financial profit but of considerable responsibility. His colleagues discovered the existence of that good judgment and sease of fairness which characterized his later public life and for the last two years of his connection with the board—in 1871 and 1872—made him their chairman. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from the First district of Lapeer county. During his membership of the house, covering an unusually long period of six years, he served on some of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committees. on some of the most important commit-tees. He was chairman of the com-mittee on Agricultural college, a recog-nition of his prominence among the farmer and the committee on state affairs and member of the committees on engross-ment and enrollment and state public school. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the exceedingly honor-able and responsible position of speaker of the house. He schieved are griable reputation both as legislator and par-liamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his hainentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which capacity none of his decisions were ever overmied. In the chair he was affable, agreeable and courteous, and easily and completely commainded the respect of all for his ability, promptness in making decisions and his fairness.

ness in making decisions and his fair-ness.

In the republican state convention of 1880 Mr. Rich, in common with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, Rice A. Real, of Wash-tenaw, Hon. Charles T. Gorman, of Calhoun, and David H. Jerome, of Sag-inaw, was a candidate for guberna-torial honors. But Mr. Jerome, being chosen on the tenth ballot, had no warmer supporter or harder fighter for warmer supporter or harder fighter for his election than Mr. Rich, who was niways true to his party, has invariably been found in the thickest of the fight, no matter who the nomine was. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and here again his reputation for efficiency and conscientionsness in the performance of every tiousness in the performance of every duty was seen in his appointment to the chairmaniship of the committee on finance and appropriations, a most important committee in that it is called upon to scrutinize the expenditures of public funds. With such a man as John T. Rich or guard in that position little darger would there be that extravagance would be known. He was also a member of the committee on state house of correction. state house of correction.

His Career in Congress

His congressional career was char neterized by the same faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of every duty that distinguished him at Landuty that distinguished him at Lan-sing. Although a member for only one term, and consequently with no oppor-tunity to make himself especially prom-inent, his career at Washington was nevertheless nonorable and intelligent. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

country.

Returning home Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again, devoting himself to his occupation and to the various phases of farm life, sheep raising, etc., in which he had always been active. He has been and is still vice president of the National Wool Growpresident of the National Wool Growers' association, president of the Michigan Merino. Sheep Breeders' association, and as such was appointed as a delegate to appear before the committee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire, insurance company of Lapeer county. He was elected president of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management caused his reelection in 1891. He has also been treasurer of the Northeastern Agricul-

classify the wool samples for the world's fair. Both of these positions are technical, and 'honorable and responsible rather than remunerative frow Luce, appreciating his ripe experience as a public man and his god sense and judgment, volumities produced him since pointed him state rathorable and reproduced him size or it 185 and reappointed him size produced him size produced him size rathorable to the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His there all the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His there are publicable and all parties concerned than those of the very important office. His thorough and conscientious administration of the responsible duties of the office won him the respect of the railway managements of Michigan and the confidence and regard of the employes of the lines. His habit of personally making investigations and associating with the men and a faculty of renuembering them afterward made him so popular that a delegation of the employes went to Gov. Luce in 1859 and requested Mr. Rich's reappointment. At no time was there ever a complaint make of any unjust decisions or of any that favored the railroads as against the people.

Mr. Rich's reappointment. At no time was there ever a complaint made of any unjust decisions or of any that favored the railroads as against the people.

Mr. Rich's reappointment. At no time was there ever a complaint made of any unjust decisions or of any that favored the railroads as against the people.

Mr. Rich's in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable and approachable. He is just six feet tall, weighs in the neighborhood of two hindred pounds and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the result of a thoroughly temperate and happy fife. His commanding presence and well kinit, figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and solved the railroads are reappointed and honor of being an Another and the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the

sult of a thoroughly temperate and happy life. His commanding pres-ence and well knit figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and



HON. J. WIGHT GIDDINGS.

The popular and eloquent young re-publican who is the republican uom-nec for lieutenant governor is preem-nently fitted for the duties which will ince for lieutenant governor is preeminently fitted for the duties which will fall to his lot as the presiding officer of the next state senate. He is a native of Michigan having been born at Romeo, Macomb county, September 27, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession he graduated truncture Romeo high school in the class of 1877; was a student at Oberlin college, Ohio, for one year and at Amherst college, Massachusetts, for three years, 78 to 'st. Later he was a clerk in the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for one year. He purchased the Cadillac News and Express in 1883, which he conducted with signal ability

the Cadillac News and Express in 1882, which he conducted with signal ability in connection with his law practice for several years. He is now an honored resident of Cadillac. Mr. Giddings was elected to the state senate in 1886 and again in 1885, in both instances by large majorities. Buring both sessions he was one of the most conscientious and painstaking members, as he was one of the most cloquent and effective of debaters. In the latter session his popularity was attested by his selection as temporary president of the body, a position which he filled with dignity and success. He has held no office except that of state senator. success. He has held n that of state senator.

HON, JOHN W. JOCHIM.

It has always been said, and truly, of the Scandinavian people, that wherever they are, in the old world or in the new, they are noted for their honesty, loyalty; and these rich qualities belong to all classes. They are always reliable, and nothing but good can be said of them. Those who have been associated with them in the mining region and elsewhere have found them true blue at all times, thrifty, protrue blue at all times, thrifty, pro gressive, and a people this country wil

gressive, and a people this country will ever be treatly to welcome.

Substantiating the above the repub-lican Scandinavians of the upper penin-sula of Michigan have been offered a place upon the state ticket, a fitting recognition of past services and those which are likely to be extended in future.

After much ardent and zealous per usion from friends of all nationalities



HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

Mr. John W. Jochim, of Ishneming,

behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance company of Laper county. He was elected president of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management caused his reelection in 1801. He has also been treasurer of the Northeastern Agricultural society from its organization to the present lime. All these positions of honor have fullen to him without solleitation and solely because of his promitience in the fields represented. He was chairman of the republican state conventions in the spring of 1870 and the spring of 1891, and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1881, when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

Filled Responsible Position.

In 1890 Secretary of the Treasury Foster, recognizing Mr. Rich as an authority on wool matters, appointed him a member of a commission to revise the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still engaged. He has recently been appointed as a member of a committee to

splendid physical manhood, the result of a thoroughly temperate rand happy life. Ills commanding presence and well knit, figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and pleasant smile, make him an attractive figure wherever he may be. And yet, with all his strong individuality, no characteristic is more pronounced than his retring disposition, his modesty and his plain, unassuming manner of both dress and speech. He is easy as a conversationalist and possessed of a fund of good humor that makes him exceedingly agreenble. Mr. Rich is a friend to his friends, honest and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow-man, and no one ever charged him with duplicity in the slightest degree. A man of simplicity, sincerity and integrity, double dealing and faithlessness would be entirely foreign to him. These qualities of perfect honesty and sincerity in all his dealings are the corner stones of his unbounded popularity.

The straightforward is a substitute of the company A. Sixteenth Michigan infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he renalised for the wair in the same company and regiment. He served as a private corporal, sergeant, first lieurent at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private corporal, sergeant, first lieurent at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private corporal, sergeant, first lieurent at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war. He returned to his old home on the upper peninsula, and in a few weeks was ag ity. In 1878 he removed to Otsego county

and engaged in farming, sawmill and grist mill business. Mr. Berry has been identified with the G. A. R. ever been identified with the G.A. If ever since its establishment, was first commander of Gen. Harker post No. 204 at Vanderbilt, has been delegate to state and national encampments several times and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of northern Michigan. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1800. Has been a republican ever since.

—In 1888 he was elected to the state senate by a vote or 1,500 to 1,411 for



HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

James E. Holcomb, democrat, showing his popularity in the district which was at that time democratic. Mr. Berry at present is ongaged in general store business at Vanderbilt and workstore business at vanderbilt and working a new farm which he has cleared
up at Berryville. During Mr. Berry's
long residence in Otsego county he has
built up an enviable reputation as a
man of strict integrity.

Republican candidate for state treasurer, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wis., December 12, 1856, from where he removed with his parents when three years old to. Grant county, Wis. His parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of fourteen, with two doliars in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian war, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book agent, he purchased an alcohol lamp and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by menus of mending tin-ware among the farmers and residents of small villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Copper mining district of the apper peninsula of Michigan.

He concluded a bargain with the fireman, on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman. Arriving at Houghton, alone and without friends or relatives, with his tin solder outfit he earned enough to carry him to Calumet, where he met. Thomas Wileox, who was a brother of young Hambitzer's stepmother, who sceured him a job as a trammer in the mines. After several months hard labor handling rock and copper, by evening prac-HON. JOSEPH P. HAMBITZER,

After several months hard labor hand ling rock and copper, by evening prac-tice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill, and later was given a contract with a partner and hereme a full-fledged miner. While at the mine he devoted his spare monorist to study and later attending an extinction securing a certificate which authorized him to teach. He segured one of the district schools in Franklin township, where he taught for one want, after which he accepted a position as a post office clerk in Hancock and was two years later promoted to the position of assistant postmaster. He remained in the post office nine years, during which time, by his kind disposition and courteous manners, he endeared himself to all classes, especially the miners and laborers, whom he always mide a special effort to please and feel at case. When Cleyeland was elected, Mr. Hambitzer, feeling that his position was anything laborage and sectors was anything but present a visition was anything laborage and acceptance of the position was anything but present a visition was anything the hammer and drill, and later was feeling that his position was anything but permanent, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of Chandler, Grant & Gray, of Houghton, of which firm Justice Claudius B. Grant was then a member.



party for the second term and on an informal ballot in the democratic convention received a majority of the votes and was indorsed. Before the end of his second term he was chosen eashier of the Superior savings bank of flancock, which position he now holds. At the republican state convention in a contest with five opponents he was nominated amid great enthusiasm on the first ballot. His contest was so dairly and honorably made that he won the admiration of his opponents. Mr. Haubitzer at the age of 22 married Miss Emma Nichols, a Hancock girl, with whom he and two small daughters reside in Hancock.

with whom he and two small daughters reside in Hancock.

Of him the Sault Ste. Marie News says: "Joseph F. Hambitzer is a typical example of the young "State Saperior" self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire state of Michigan who will not think more of the republican ticket with his name on it."



HON. STANLEY W. TURNER,

HON. STANLEY W. TURNER,
The republican nominee for auditor general, is another who is particularly fitted for the duties of the important office to which he will, in November, be chosen. He was born at North Fairfield, O., July 15, 1843, and moved with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851. Later he studied at Hillsdale college, and when the war broke out was one of the first to go to the front. He chilsted as a priyate in the First. Michigan sharpshooters; was promoted to a captaincy and was captured at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. After the war he moved to Ingham county and studied law with Hon. H. L. Henderson. He was elected county elerit ty and studied law with Hon. H. L. Henderson. He was elected county elerk of that county in 1866, and in 1868 and 1876 was again-recognized by his party by being elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He was chairman of the republican county committee of Ingham county for eight years. In 1877 he removed to Roscommon county, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in practicing law and in dealing in Michigan and Arkansas pine lands.

Arkansas pine lands.
In 1888 he' was elected to the state legislature, in a democratic district, over J. Maurice Fine, now the demoeratic candidate Twelfth district. candidate for congress in the

HON, HENRY R. PATTENGILL.

HON HENRY R. PATTENGILL.

Nominee for superintendent of public instruction, is anative of Otsego county, N. Y. He is forty years of age, the son of a Eaptist elergyman, and has been a resident of Michigan since 1955. He received his common school education in the Wilson (N. Y.) academy and the public schools of Litchfield and Hudson, Mich. In 1874 he was graduated from the literary department of our state university, being class prophet and one of the commencement speakers. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent of the village schools in St. Louis and Ithaca, Mich. During eight years of this time he was president of the Gratict County Teachers association, one of the strongest associations in the state. As township superintendent and county examiner he has had intimate relations with the common school system, and as an institute



HON. HENRY R. PATTENGILL.

orker for afteen years he has becom

aguainted in nearly every county of its state. From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Pattengill led the vacancy of assistant professor from 1886 to 4889 Mr. Pattengur, alled the vacaney of assistant professor in Bulglish at the agricultural college, but, being at the same time editor of the Michigan School Moderator, he eriticised severely an action of the board of control and severed his congestion with the college.

nection with the college.

Mr. Pattengill is host known, proba-Ma. Patterigil is hest known probably as editor and proprietor of the bly as editor and proprietor of the Moderator, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of education. He has had charge of it for the past seven years, and has had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from a circulation of 1,290 to one of 5,090. By publishing an inexpensive "History of Michigan," he has helped make our state better known and better loved; by publishing "The Knapsack," a little song book, he has led our girls and boys to sing with zest our national airs,

During the past seven years Mr. Pattengill, in pursuing his business as editor of the Moderator, has traveled 50,000 miles, visited 3,000 school rooms in seventy of our eighty-five counties, made 322 addresses, and made the acquaintance of thousands of schoolma'amstand schoolmasters. He is full of days works, has ideas of his own on the topics of the day, and is not afraid to express them. While not an office seeker nor professional politician, he believes it every man's duty to be interested in politics. He has always been a republican and always takes a hand in the campaigns to help the party of his belief.

HON, EUGENE A. WILSON,

Republican candidate for member of the state board of education, was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854. William R. Wilson, September 21, 1854. William R. Wilson, his father, still works and resides on the farm of two hundred acres at Ridgeway, purchased from the government. In the spring of 1831 by Robert Wilson, his grandfather.

Eugene A. Wilson was sent to the district-school at Ridgeway, and afterwards to the high school at Tecumseh by his parents, where he graduated in 1875. After completing his course in the high school, he was obliged to fig.

the high school, he was obliged to fig-ure for himself so far as his future education was concerned, although having



HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

the very best of a home on the farm when out of school. By teaching district schools during the winter, and by working on the farm during the sumer, and by borrowing money, he managed to complete the fall classical course at the Michigan State Normal in June 1879.

managed to complete the fall classical course at the Michigan State Normal in June, 1879.

The next fall he took charge of the schools at Mount Pleasant, Mich., and has been continuously engaged as superintendent of schools in various parts of the state ever since. During 1890 and 1891 ne assumed charge of the schools of Lenawee county and raised the standard of the schools of that county very much, but was legislated out of office by the "squawbucks" in the spring of 1891. Being offered the superintendency of the Paw Paw schools the same wear, he necepted, and in 1892 placed the schools of Paw Paw on the university list of schools, so that graduntes are now admitted to all courses of that institution without further examination. The Paw Paw school board, recognizing his ability, contracted with him for the next two years as superintendent of their school. Mr. Wilson's work as an educator and worker at teachers' institutes throughout the state has been eminently successful. If chosen to the position for which nominated, he will bring a ripe scholarship and an extended experience to aid him in the duties incumbent upon him, and will faithfully fulfill the trust imposed upon him by the republican party of Michigan.



The republican nomines for attorney general, is one of the distinguished Hollanders of the state, and one of the most popular republicans in Michigan, He, was born in Holland. Ottawa county, where he still resides, March 27, 1856. His parents removed from the Netherlands and settled in that place in 1848. Mr. Diekema received his education at Hope college, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1834. In the fall of that year he began the study of law at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1885. He at once began the practice of his profession at Holland.

In 1834, as a representative of his class, he delivered the annual alumnioration before the Law Alumni association of the university.

On October 27, 1835, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott, of Holland.

Mr. Diekema has been school inspector and is at prosent city attorney of Holland. He was elected to the legislature in 1834, 85, 88 and 29 and pt the opening of the session of '89 was elected to the responsible position of speaker of the house. HON, GERRITT J. DIEKENA.

CALHOUN TACTICS. (CONTINCED)

report of the committee on resolutions by a two-thirds vote. Sometimes a resolutions as resolution may be a topted in haste, but this resolution was debated, pro and contadopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention.

Calhotta Democracy. "If anyone will take the trouble to

read the resolutions by which Mr. Cal-houn sought to defend his multifleation scheme in 1833 he will find the tariff scheme in 182a he will find the tarifi platform of the democratic party in general harmony therewith and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which recoffeled Mr. Calhonn and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the democratic resolution of 1892. The democratic are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party; and yet, on the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration, the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a consider

maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? For himself he recommended that 'the, imports be maintained' and that the surplus created 'should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education.' If the constitution did not give sufficient, power to warrant these appropriations deferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked:

and adhered to.

"When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system, the demoerats showed a most generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support so long as the republicans refused to accept it, but when the republicans came to approve it the democrat-support vanished, and instead of favor-ing we find the democratic national

support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

A Striking Contrast.

But in spite of the democrat opposition we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have these articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Austic Vance and George in Austic Vance in Austic Vanc British Guiana and Janiaica, San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany—all in exchange for the articles—which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the-states it every article before it was put on the free list had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for many years. And that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The democratic party think they can dispredit and they make, the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

"With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing—a national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war we had the worst currency system of any entighted and labor. Before the war we had the worst currency system of any entighted and labor. Before the sponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States, wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the

one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people.

Wideat Currency. Wideat Currier.

"No one was responsible for their bills, Of the state banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the con-

banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fail the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the democrat convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. I have heard the securities deposited in government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the democrat convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of state banks revived we would again have discounts at the state lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers, and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks. The issues which I have given are the democratic party. I say not and including the remise of the parties owning the banks. The issues which I have given are the democratic party. I say not and including the remise of the subject which remise take by reason of the subject which a very tag that the investigation given are the issues upon which I would arraign the democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance. ince. Very sincerely James G. Blaine."

PECK'S REPORT.

Tables That Are Supposed to Show the Good of Protection.

Wages and Tariff-Why the Tariff a Its Effect on Labor Was Made the Subject of Special

The ninth annual report of the Ne York bureau of statistics of labor has been delayed more than six months, bringing its date of publication up to orninging its date of publication up to the beginning of the presidential cam-paign, and its subject matter, instead of being a compilation of the doings of iabor, is a thesis on the tariff, and par-ticularly the McKinley bill, with ex-tensive tables calculated to support the

orninging the safe of publication up to the beginning of the presidential campaign, and its subject matter, instead of being a compilation of the doings of inbor, is a thesis on the tariff, and particularly the McKinley bill, with extensive tables calculated to support the arguments set forth.

Commissioner Peck, of the tabor burgen, has always been a close friend of Schator Hill, having been appointed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883, through Hill's influence.

Commissioner Peck, speaking of the tariff sentiments expressed in the report, said he was free to admit that the statements contained in his report were not in greeff with the democratic platform adopted at Chicago. When he began his investigation in 1890 he expected that the figures would vindicate the democratic position. Now he was compelled to confess his error. When asked how it was that the date for publishing the report had been changed upon the arrival of Senator Hill, he said he had not seen Senator Hill, and had no understanding with him.

In his report Commissioner Peck says:

'In pursuance of law, the under of the first state of them show an increase of was \$23.50 or \$3.00 cm. In \$2.50 cm. The total average increase of the special subject, the burgar him the special subject the burgar him the special subject. The burgar him the special subject the b

undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine years' experience, none have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage-carners of the state, or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economic question of the present day than the tariff.

"Tariff, whether levied for revenue only," or for "revenue and the inci-

"Tariff, whether levied for revenue only," or for 'revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor, is certainly a question of such vast import as to culist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the state of New York, its results can now be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

"With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers as field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage carners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that, whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of 'protection' on labor and wages in New York, it may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country.

"Not for many years had the subject

"Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great proportoms as attached to it in 1888. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet by reason of the president of the United States making it the sole subject of his annual message to congress in December, 1887, interest in it became general among the masses and a memorable 'Campaign of Education' followed during the ten succeeding months of 1888. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a protective tariff," or to pronounce for or against the public policy of a 'tariff for revenue only. A majority of the American people, declared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candidate was defeated by reason of our electoral system, the minority candidate and a congress in sympathy with the chief executive being elected. The curvass, was carried on with relentless vigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than as to the personality of candidates. The selfish business inferests of the manufacturers and their employes were appealed to, larger production, wider markets, and increased profits, were promised the employers.

"More work, higher wages, shorter." "Not for many years had the subject

increased profits, were promised the employers.

"More work, higher wages, shorter hours of labor and unexampled prosperity, were among the inducements held out to the wage-enriers by the advocates of: "protection." On the other hand, the advocates of the policy of a turiff for revenue only, contended that only through a "reform" of our tariff laws, i.e., a reduction of our revenues to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the government, longistly and conomized or admissible reduced on the second and the first definition of these defraging the condition of these defraging the condition of these defined and the second and the sec

government, honestly and conomical-ity administered, could all of these de-sirable resu to be attained. "Almost innumerable queries were, made of this bureau by the great writ-ers upon economic subjects, the leaders of thought and discussion in our pul-pits, on the rostrum and through the public press, for reliable data and sta-tistics hearing upon this very impor-tant subject.

tant subject.
"And it was by reason of this situa-

ing a law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing September I, 1889, up to and including the 31st of Angust, 1890, and the year commencing September I, 1890, up to and including the 31st of Angust, 1891. The methods employed to seeme the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system, which has proyen so satisfactory in nearly all of the previous investigations carried on by the bureau since 1883.

vious investigations carried on by the bureau since 1883.

"It was not the original purpose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statistics presented represent any but purely wholesale manufacturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the state would have been a physical and financial impossibility in the present status of this bureau. Some \$,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered. The figures secured are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial, representative, and leading bureaus of the figures secured. stantial, representative and leading business firms of this state. It appears

says:

''ln pursuance of law, the undersigned has completed the work attendant upon the issuing of the ninth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor. Its completion has been necessarily delayed by the unusual amount and important character of the work.

Year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number 2,375, or 53 per cent. of them, were in the building trades, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the Effect of the Tariff on Labor and and important character of the work.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

Opium Habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. School Books, at Fourniers' Drug Store.

Three Rivers is to have a jag insti-

Republican caucus, at Town Hall,

this evening. All turn out. Tam O'Shanters 25 and 50 cts., at

Mrs. Smiths' Call and examine Jackson & Masters

new line of clothing. N. Michelson made a flying trip to St. Ionnee, the beginning of the week,

Peter Aebli, of Blaine, was in town

For California fruit, all kinds, go

to Wight's restaurant. The Board of Supervisors convened

last Tuesday morning. Something new and pretty in Chil-

dren's Caps, at Claggett & Pringles'. Mrs. J. Leece presented her husband with another voter last Monday eve-

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drugstore.

Twenty or more whipstonks, with reprolican streamers will go up this week and next.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. Messrs Michelson and Hauson will take in the Columbian proceedings at

Chicago, next week. A good pair of work horses for sale Cheap, or will be sold separately.

Enquire at this office. Locals items are scarce this week owing to press of job work, and the

absence of O Palmer, at Kalkaska. Ladies will find something new in dress trimmings, at the store of Claggett & Pringle.

Presque Isle, Montmorency and Alpena counties are arranging a tricounty fair.

New Stoves are arriving daily, at the store of S. H. & Co.

N. P. Salling is back in the store again, and is giving it a complete ren-

Fresh Cream Cheese at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

John J. Maldon, engineer at the saw will, at Bagley, has been granted

Salling. Hanson & Co. always keep a supply of fresh Butter and Eggs on Mrs. Agnes Daugherty, of Sterling,

Kansas, is visiting with her brother, Justice Woodburn.

Mrs. M. Adele Hazlett opened the Republican campaign at Northville

\$2.00 Slice in town, for Gents or ceive attention the same week.

Ladies. To see is to buy.

baby of Irvine Maine to death, at Dust- in this, as the whole negro race in the

The May and Aurora Flour, once more in the market. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

An immense line of Children's

Shoes just received at Claggett & a 250 pound black bear a few days

ago, one of the largest ever seen in

the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

John Bitman, larceny, twenty days in County jail, was the concluding remark of Justice Woodburn.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the Carl, pleasantly situated and very busy,

Mrs. Adele Hazlett spoke at Kala mazoo, last Friday night, under the auspices of the Women's Republican

The date of the republican county convention has been changed from October 13th., to Tuesday, the 18th.

Claggett & Pringle have been trading huckleberries for new goods Large invoices arriving daily and purchased the Herald and Times of more to follow.

to Kulkaska, to appear before the Board of Pension Examiners, for in-

crese of pension. Republican county convention Tuesday, October 18th, at 2 o'clock,

ceived a large stock of fine Underwear the Democratic legislature and the which is suitable for everybod yand is present Democratic administration.

REBECCA WIGHT.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Druggists.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will F. DECKROW:

Garland and Jewel Stoves, the best n the world, for sale at the Pioneer Store of S. H. & Co. The social of the Ladies of the Catli-

olic Church, has been postponed until Thursday evening, the 27th. xperience of the "rottenness"

Southern politics. If you want a first class Sewing Mashine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Gen. Dan Sickles used his sword for

use for substitute-hirers. Ladies searching for a dress patters will find a new stock of dress flaunels

at Claggett & Pringles'. A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin

ind Hardware store of A. Kraus. The public debt reduced \$3,900,000 in September is a large cork in the 'Calunity" howlers' mouths.

Ladies do not fail to call at the Mill inery Store of Mrs. S. P. Smiths', on Saturday, Oct. 15th.

Tearing down the flags from repub ican poles, is what the democratic owdies are now doing to assist their Go to the store of S. H. & Co. and

make a selection of the finest Pants. ever brought to town, and sold at low Mrs. Jennie Hanson, of Rush Coun-

and other relatives in Beaver Creek township. Great remnant sale at Claggett & tended. Pringles' for a few days. Don't

y, Indiana, is visiting her parents

miss the bargains. Eight cent prints going at five cents. Wm. Matthews, mention of whose

ickness was made last week, died on Friday and was buried Sunday. He President, was 77 years of age. - Ros. Netos. Persons having Tax Receipts for 1890, covering descriptions returned

delinquent, should file them with the County Clerk, prior to Oct. 10th 1892. You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson &

Masters chenper than at any other place in the county. For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C.W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received

large assortment. On Saturday, October 15th, at the Opening of Mrs.S.P.Smiths' Millinery Store, there will be shown some of the post elegant Hats ever exhibited in Grayling, (Orders taken).

Rev. Taylor, Mrs. M. L. Staley and Mrs. R. Hanson went to Ionia, Tuesday noon, to attend the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, for Michigan

Communications from Pere Cheney vere not received until vesterday eve ning too late for publication. We Claggett & Pringle sell the best must receive them on Tuesday to re-

A petrified negro has been found in A vicious ram butted the year old Nebraska. There is nothing strange South has been terrified and petrified

for years. If you are looking for underwear just drop in at Claggett & Pringles', Stundish, at a special election, voted Greatest burgains you ever saw, Into bond herself for \$4,000 to build a fants, Children's, Ladies' and Men's The finest in the city. Prices very

The latest accusation against the protective system is that it compels protective system is that it compels in the hearts of all the institute's statt democrats to contribute to the republicant state of the moral support of Alpana, killed lican campaign fund. Well, that is rather tough!

S. H. & Co. say that one or two dol lars is not much to save on the cost of If you should require anything in a stove, but when you buy be sure to get the best in the market. They have them. The Garland and the Jewel.

Mrs. N. Mickelson has returned Hillsdale. She reports her nephew. keeping books for the Happy Home Club, and at Hillsdale, Miss Mary Jorgenson is progressing finely with her ley cause.

Art Studies. Choice drinks at Claggett & Pringles'. consisting of New Teas, imported es pecially for their trade. The best Mocha and Java Coffee, Coron and Cocoa Shells. Use these drinks and enjoy good health.

A. R. Babcock, of West Branch has that city, of Jay Allen, the former J. F. Wilcox accompanied O. Palmer, proprietor. We trust the new helmsman will keep the paper in the same old course, and as successfully as the former proprietor.

We are indebted to Perry F. Powers, editor of the Cadilac News and Exto place in nomination a county press, for a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Michigan my Michigan," giving facts and figures showing the humilia Salling, Hanson & Co. have just re- tion and injury caused our State by

Roscommon Democrats have named The Women's Relief Corps will serve the following ticket: Judge of pro-Dinner and Supper on (Tuesday) con- bate, James Nolan; Sheriff, Hugh L. vention day, Oct. 18th, in their Hall Cox; clerk and register, Frank Conover the bank. All are cordially in- verse; treasurer, W. J. Terney; prosevited to come and get a good dinner. enting attorney, W. F. Doore; surveyor. James B. McCrea; coroners, W. J. Snively, George D. Walters.

Grand Republican Rally! At the Skating Rink, in Grayling, Monday Evening October 17th., 18921

Mrs. M. A. Hazlett, one of Michigan's finest orators, will address the people in behalf of Republican prin-General Weaver has had a personal ciples. The ladies are especially inot vited. The Grayling Cornet Band Livingston the Journal has been make the music.

Four hundred posts in Michigan have 21,000 menbers in good standing: the Union during the war, and has no \$13,162 in post treasuries, \$2,827.78 in relief fund; posts own real estate worth \$23,920,66; post furniture, flags, etc., \$44,271.83.

> For the last two years Mrs. N. Mickelson has been the president of the Ladies Ald Society of the M. E. Church. During her absence on a visit in the southern part of the state, the members prepared a handsome quilt to be presented her, in appreciation of her services as presiding officer. On last Monday evening the society accompanied by their many friends gave her a surprise party, and during the festivities of the evening the quilt was presented to her by Mrs. M. E. Hanson, in a felicitous addres, pertinent to the occasion. The Gravling Cornet Band which went to the hull for practice, learning of the party put in an appearance and played several pieces in their week limited and played several pieces in their week limited as a control of the result of their week limited as a control of the result of their week limited as a control of the result of their week limited as a control of the result of their week limited as a control of the result of their week limited as a control of the party put in an or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money required. in their usual manner, after which they were invited into the house when lunch was served by the young ladies It was a happy gathering and will long be remembered by all who at

St. Vitus' Dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine At the annual meeting of the Wom aus' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, the following offices rwere

elected: Mrs. S. L. Taylor. 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. M. Mickelson. 2d Vice Pres., Mrs. E. Trumley, Mrs. M. E. Hanson Cor. Sec., Rec'd. Sec., Mrs. M. L. Stalev

Treasurer. Mrs. T. Eickhoff. Committee on Mite Jugs, Mrs. R. P. Forbs; Committee on local work, Mrs. M. Mickelson, Mrs. M. Knight, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. W.S. Chalker, Mrs. M. Leece. MRS. M.L. STALEY. REC. SEC.

Columbus Day Exercises.

Columbus Day exercises will be held hy all our schools combined, on the laws in front of the school house or Friday, October 21st, at nine o'clock other appropriate exercises and song will be rendered, and a pleasant time is expected.

The G. A. R. and citizens will join the scholars in celebrating this great anniversary occasion

Seats will be provided for all, and verybody is invited.

Keeley Institute.

YPSILANTI, MICH., -Oct. 8th 1892 NELS MICKELSON, Esq.

Grayliny, Mich. Dear Sir :- Mr. John W. Cowell, familiarly known here as "Our Jack," left for home last evening and we be lieve that you will be pleased with him upon his arrival. He has been a splendid patient, always accomodating, has paid strict attention to his treatment and has won a warm place in the hearts of all the institute's staff ought to have all of the moral support that can be given him and yet we do not, in any way regard him as a weak-minded man. Those who offer him liquor should be treated as his enemies and we feel certain that he will remain forever free from the use of intoxicants. We desire to especially thank you for the interest you have taken in him, and thereby in our institute, in sending him here for treatment. We are anxions to do some more good in your neighborhood and feel that "Jack", who is enthusiastic, will be a good missionary in the Keeley cause.

Tey cause.

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Triomas in the now refer the now refer the now refer that in the scaling in the refer that the nor Tuesday. The Penth day of Landing in the Aller in the nor Tuesday. The Penth day of Landing in the appear the penth day of Landing in the feet that the nor Tuesday. The Penth day of Landing in the penth day of any landing in the penth day of any landing in the norm of the nor from a pleasant visit to Detroit, and stitute, in sending him here for treat-

Again thanking you, we are Very truly yours.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE. PER. H. M. ROSE, Acting Mg'r.

The above is self explained and

Frederic Items.

needs no comment.

Mrs. Kelley returned from her visit at Cleveland, O., Friday evening. Mrs. Ensign returned home Saturday evening. She has been visiting in Southern Michigan.

With the help of Republicans the Demograts succeeded in raising a pole Thursday afternoon and of course like the party crooked. A special train from Grayling run

up here Thursday evening, with about ninety passengers, thirty being boys, to hear Hon. S. D. Clay discuss the Democratic platform. His speech was very wenk.

E. H. Putnam was in Bay City over Sunday.

The Manistee Lumber Co., are to start their camp four miles west of town in about two weeks.

day.

Claggett & Pringle wish to say to the citizens of Grayling and vicinity, that they have purchased an entir new stock of goods for the Fall and Winter trade. Every department, jam full of bargains. Trade with them and you will be surprised to see how many goods you can buy for you

Last Thursday the Detroit Journal came out as an eight page, all for one cent. Under the management of Win and Grayling Glee Club will furnish ing rapid strides toward prosperity and is securing a large circulation. The Evening News publishers became scared and concluded something had to be done. The result was they sus pended the Times, one of the papers, and reduced the price of the News to

> Having repurchased the Gallery of S. E. Odell I shall remain in Grayling, and shall spare no effort to give all customers a grade of work that will please, and I intend to keep full up with the times on all Photo graphie work

Thanking you for past liberal pat ronage I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GEO. H. BONNELL.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist,

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. They act directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, contly aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are affloted with Sick Headache you will thind speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. L. Fourniers Drug Store. 6

2.228.672....

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. which were sold in the United States from March. '91 to March. '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory re-sults did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Colds, etc. Price 50c. and Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At J. Fournier's Drugstore, 6

runkenness, or the Liquor Habit, Posi tively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manificatured as a nowder, which can given in a class of beer, a cuit of coffee or ten, in food, without the knowledge of the patie it is a hisolately harmless, and will effect a pmanent and speedy cure, whether the patient a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck, has been given in thousands of cases, and every instance a perfect cure has followed, never fails. The system once impregnated we the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibil for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guarteed, 48 page book of particulars free. Additionally the company of the countries of the control of the countries of t

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made for more than this the try days in the payment of interest due in conditions of a certain mortgage made bloseph Charron and Hellen Charron, his wife to

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Diverault having been made in the conditions of a certain noortgage made by Marius B. Karoatiz and Mary Karootiz to David Thompson, dated May 7th A. D., 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the Camtro of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1890, in Liber B. of Mortgages, on page 5th, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred and seventy Dollars, and 38 cits, and an Autorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the mochy secured by said mortgage or any part thereo. By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of January A. D., 1833, at Ten o'clook in the forence, it shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder. at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, (that bothy the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be mecessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with prevent, interest, and all legal cost, together with an attorney's free of Fifteen Dollars, convenanted for there in the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain lot, piece and parcet of land stunded in the village of Grayling, in the County and State aforesaid.

Block six of Rofteen addition to the village of Grayling in the County and State aforesaid.

Said above described mortgage was duly as signed by said David Thompson to Felgar W. Farley on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1892, Tanay and Argin, EDGAR W. FARLEY,

Sheriff Wakeley was in town Satur-lay. RESIDENT.

LADIES' GLOAKS!

THE LADIES OF GRAYLING

and violaity are respectfully informed that the LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

→ LATEST*FABRICS*AND*LATEST*DESIGNS, E

Are represented in the very attractive display of

FALL & WINTER GARMENTS.

Now being shown by us.

For Elegance of Finish, Superiority of Quality and Reasonableness of Price, these Cloaks excel. We do not want to rass

the little folks by, so show for them some very pretty things in JACKETS and CLOAKS.

Our lines are now complete in DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES. TIES. Etc., in all the latest Styles, shades and weights.

Do not forget us in Shoes.

We warrant every pair.

ROSENTHAL BROS.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks & Furnishings

House and Garden, for Sale.

WILL sell my house and four acres in the village of Grayling. It is well improved and set out with shade and fruit trees, as well as small fruit It is on the River bottom. It has been used entirely for gardening purposes. Enquire of

LARS MORTENSON. Sept. 29, 4w.

For Sale,

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particu-lar information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON. May3, t. f.

Notice. E. M. Roffee, has some desirable

Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street, Being agent for the same will give price &c. WM. WOODBURN.

Oct. 22 tf.

Gunsmith Shop. I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reason

ble. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '87.

AMBROSE CROSS HAS returned to Grayling to stay

BLACKSMITH SHOP ext to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and sat-

stactory manner. Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

A. CROSS.

May21'91.tf GENTLEMEN!

FALL and WINTER of OVERCOATING SUITING LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON-If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and EXAMINE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES None but FIRST CLASS workinen

'ARE YOU IN IT?'

H. FELDSTEIN. GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN

Dreston National Bank Detroit, Mich.

CAPITAL. - \$1.000.000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

I. W. PALMER Prest., F. W. HAYES, Vice-Prest.,

V. H. ELLIOTT, JAS. D. STANDISH,

JAS. E. DAVIS.

JAS. FINGREE, A.E. F. WHITE,

ON DEPRESTON Chicago. V. D. PRESTON. Chicago V. R. BURT. Baginaw

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in account

FOR SPECIAL ACCOUNTS satisfactory FOREIGN EXCHANGE Bought and Sold,

For Travelers. Correspondence solicited. F. W. HAYES, Vice Pres't.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE, GRAYLING, MICH., Sept. 14th, 1892.

MIGH., Sept. 14th, 1892. 4
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his latention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Breefver, at Grayling Mich., on October Ethel., 1892, viz: Peter Schmidt. Homestead Application, No. 1801, for the S. F. 14 of He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Johnson. Phillip Moshier, William S. Chalker and Andrew Mortenson, all of Grayling, Mich.

OSCAR PALMER

OSCAR PALMER Sept. 22, 92.

H.A. KIBBY

Military and Civilian Tailor Grayling, Mich.

Office over Claggett & Pringle's Stere.

howing some very fine pieces of foreign and do snowing some very interpreters of lovery man in-mestic woolens. I am now prepared to do any thing in sartorial art, in the latest style. It wil-be remembered that I implay none but old and experienced journeyment. I have good references, and had over seven years experiences as cutter-Sign of the big horse shoe, over Claggett and Pringle's Store.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain morigage dated the third day of becember 1883, executed by Ira Curran and Addie Curran, his wife, to William Corning, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for morigages, on pages 867 and 388, on the sixth day of December, 1883, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due for principal, interest and sealing as the days forced, the support of the country having been instituted to recover the six delib or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

ale contained in said morphisms that the rative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the bid mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage will be foreclosed. Now, therefore, notice is hereby ziven that the said mortrage will be foreclosed by a sale of the norigaged premises, at public function, to the highest hidden, at the frontdeor of the Court House in the village of Grayling, Michigan, That beins he place for holding the Circuit. Court for the place for holding the Circuit. Court for the court of Crawfordl, on Saturday the 5th day of November, 1842, at ten octook in the forecome of that day, which said morrgaged premises an lescribed as follows: The north west quarter of Range three west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, Crawford County, Michigan,

Dated August 9, 1892,

ENNAID CONNING, Execution, and

Trustees of the last will and testament of Hereau William Corning deceased.

Hereau P. Sette, Autorney

August 18

ELECTION NOTICE.

-STATE OF MICHIGAN-OFFICE OF THE SECRETAY OF STATE, LANSING, Aug. 13th., 1892.

To the Sheriff of the County of Craw

ford:—SIR:
YOU are hereby notified that the Goveral
Flection to be held in this State, on the
Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of Nocomber next, the following officers are to be
cleeted, viz:
By the electors of the districts, hereinalter delined, our elector of Tresident and Vice President of the United States in each District, who
shall be known and designated on the builds,
respectively, as
Eastern district elector of President and Vice
President of the United States at large, and
Western district elector of President and Vice
President on the United States at large.
Also, in like manner, two alternate electors of
President and Vice President shall be known
and designated on the ballot, as
Eastern district alternate elector of President
and Vice President of the United States at large,
and Vice President of the United States at large,
and Vice President of the United States at large,
Western district alternate elector of President
and Vice President of the United States at large,
Western district alternate elector of President

and designated on the ballot, as
Eastern district alternate elector of President
and Vice President of the United States at large,
and.
Western district alternate elector of President
and Vice President of the United States at large,
and Vice President of the United States at large,
and Vice President of the United States at large,
orth, eighth purposes the United States at large,
orth, eighth purpose the United States at large,
orth, eighth purpose of the United States at large,
orth, eighth purpose of the United States at large,
and the United States at large,
orth, eighth purpose of the United States at large,
fifth, nuth-eleventh and twelfth congressional
districts shall compose the other district to be
known as the western electoral district.
There are also to be elected by the electors in
each congressional district into which the State
is divided, one elector of President and Vice
President, and one alternate electoral of President
shall designate, the number of the congressional
district and the persons to be voted for therein,
shall designate the number of the congressional
district and the persons to be voted for therein,
shall designate the number of the congressional
district and the persons to be voted for therein,
of President and Vice President of the United
States respectively;
Also, on the general ticket, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State, State
Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of
the State Land Office, Alformey General, and
transmer, Auditor General, Commissioner of
the State Land Office, Alformey General, not
superintendent of Public Instruction; also a
nember of the State Board of Education in place
of Samual S, Babcock, whose term of office will,
pire December 31st, 1822; also a Representative
in Congress for the 16th Congressional District of
this State, to which your county belongs; also
a Senator for the Sth Senatorial District, also
a Senator or the Sth Senatorial District, also
a Senator or the Sth Senatorial District, also
a Senator or the Sth Senatorial Di

the Constitution of this State—Yes; But each person voltag against said proposition the words, "Convention for the purpose of a general revision of the Constitution of this State—No."

Testimony Wheren, I have become the state of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first plower written.

EOREPT P. B. LACKER, Spore and the State of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first plower written.

ROBERT R. BLACKER,

It your dealer does not handle these COLLINS & BURGIE CO.,

CHICAGO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Auglim6,

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His Residence a Religious Museum-He Gives His Ideas of Money-Making and Preaching-The World Growing Better All the Time.

The Brooklyn Divine. New York correspondence:
The pustor of the biggest church in
the United States!
A preacher whose sermone are read



every week in fifteen million families!

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A lecturer who is now offered \$150,000 for a series of talks!

An intellectual worker, the gray mater of whose bring for

An intellectual worker, the gray matter of whose brain can produce from \$500 to \$1,000 a day the year round!

This is the Rey. T. De Witt Talmage, who stands before the people of the United States in as many different lights as there are variations of the human mind. To many he is sincere, godly and genuine. To others he appears false, sacrilegious and a humbug if the former he is a most wonderful apostle; if the latter, he is certainly a most successful humbug, and in either case he is by far the most interesting. case he is by far the most interesting oase he is by far the most interesting obstacter in the American pulpit to-day. I called upon him at his home in Brooklyn the other day, and had three hours of most interesting conversation with him. I went with him over his great tabernacie, and chatted with him upon many subjects. many subjects.

Dr. Talmage's Home Dr. Talmage lives in a big, four-story brown-stone house, on the corner of South Oxford and Calvert streets, Brooklyn. It is, in a good neighborhood.

Brooklyn. It is in a good neighborhood, and the house is perhaps the finest in the block. Passing up broad brown-stone steps, you enter a wide hall, the floor of which is porcelain-tiled in blue and yellow. A black walnut stafrease leads from the right of this hall to the second story, and at the left, just opposite this, is the entrance to the parlor. This parlor is about twenty-five feet long, and there is another smaller parlor separated from it by folding doors, at the back, it contains as many curiosities as a museum. Beautiful pictures hang upon the walls, and an old master in old, representing "Christ Castine Out Devils," hangs just at the left of the entrance. The floors are covered with Turkish and Persian rugs, which Dr. Talmage picked up at Damascus at the time he made the tour through the Holy



Land, and there are swords from Calro, Land, and there are swords from Calro, tables from Constantinople, rare busts from Italy, and atticles of virtu and euries from all parts of the world. On one wall there is a banner of silk which a Chinese missionary sent to Dr. Talmage, and on a stand below it is a plece of elegant old lacquer from Japan. There are baskets from Alaska, pieces of stone from the Aeropolis, sand from the base of the Pyramids, a chunk of stone from Bnalbec, and pretty things the base of the Fyramus, a cannot stone from Baabee, and pretty things from everywhere. The rest of the house corresponds to the parlor, and every article in it seems to have a history.

His Workshop.

It is in this parlor that Dr. Talmage

It is in this parlor that Dr. Talmage receives his visitors. He is besieged with callers, and though he receives almost every one, he has to guard his privacy. His workshop is at the top of the house. It is a big room, furnished in the plainest manner and packed full of books. There are books on the tables, in the cases and on the floor. Magazines are scattered, here and there, and the tables which take up different parts of the room are littered with manuscripts, nowspaper clippings and papers. of the room are littered with manuscripts, nowspaper clippings and papers. Not a half dozen men get into this den during the year. Dr. Talmage restricts its occupants to himself and his private secretary. The servants are not permitted to clean it, and at iong intervals only is Mirs. Talmage allowed in with her dust brush. There are no fancy books in this library, and the newest copies are torn and mutilated. In using a quotation Dr. Talmage tears out the paragraphs to which he refers and pastes them into his manuscripts to save the time of copying them. He does the greater part of his work by dictation. He dictates readily, and some of his best writings are taken down by an ammanuensis at the rate of 150 words per minute.

It was into the parlors that Dr. Talmage received me, and I noted that the step with which he entered was firm an: springy. He will be 60 years old in January next, but his hair is still brown, January next, but his hair is still brown, his dark rosy face shows that his tood is full of iron, and he says he can cat his three square meals a day and enjoy them. He is a big man and a strong one. He is, I indge, about 5 feet 11, and he weighs about 170 pounds. His broad shoulders have a slight stoop, but they are well padded with muscular flesh, and his arms led on the part with the court his care here is a though they could be a set of the state of the set. are well padded with muscular nesh, and his arms look as though they could will as a strong the way a drossed in plain business clothes, and I noted, as an hour or so later we walked toward the Tabernacie, that the that he were was a Derby, and its infidelity is growing in all religions.

number. I judge, was about eight and a half. Dr. Talmage converses as well as he preaches. His talk with me was full of bright sayings. It was perfectly unconventional and simple. It covered great variety of subjects.

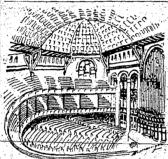
Money Making and the Pulpit.

Money Making and the Fulpit.

"Dr. Talmage," said I, "you've been called a money-making pregation. Do you think the making of money ais incompatible with your profession?".

"If the making of money were the chief end of the profession, I would say 'yes," replied Dr. Tainage. "And if it were not cuttrely subordinate and apart from it, I would also say yes. But when the making of money comes entirely from work that does not conflict with the duties of the pulpit, and that, in fact, aids in the work of the profession, I would say no." During my whole life I have made my preaching and my church the supreme end of my work. I have never made a dollar at the expense of my congregational work. I have never made a dollar at the expense of my congregational labors, and I have never tried to make money for money's sake. The oppor-tunities and the work have been forced upon me. I have accepted them, he-cause, in doing so, I believe that I am, at the same time, able to do good. I refuse hundreds of offers for literary work and lastics because I have a conwork and lectures, because I have no work and lectures, because I have not the time to give to them, and if, as is often so, my prices for such things are called high, they are forced upon no one; and they are fixed in general, not by me, but by bureaus and agents through whom such business is done for me. If I would, I could, I believe, have such engagements as would not me \$1,000 a day the year through, and I have now lying on my study table an offer of \$150,000 for a series of lectures. I never lecture for less ries of lectures. I never lecture for less than \$500 or \$1,000 a night, and thoulatthan \$500 or \$1,000 a night, and the latter is my regular price for the larger etties. When I charged \$1,000 for going to Chicago to lecture, the fact was made a subject of comment by some of the newspapers, who said that my action was a moreovary one. Why, I cannot see I did not set this cape to call me newspapers, who said that my action was a mercevary one. Why, I cannot see. I did not ask Chicago to call me to lecture, and the receipts of the lecture, which was held in the Auditorium, were, I understand, \$3,000 in excess of the amount paid me. I get numbers of requests from small places offering me \$500 a night to fecture. As it is, I can't accept many of these engagements, though I try to make one or two trips a year."

"How do you do such an amount of How co you do such an amount of work, Doctor? Please tell: me something of your weekly labors."
"My weeks vary so that I can hardly do that;" was the reply. "I am engaged nearly every day to speak, lecture or



THE NEW TABERNACLE.

preach somewhere. I'm editor of the Christian Herald, and write three columns a week for it. Iwrite an article a week for the Observer, and every month I prepare an article for the Ladies Hone Journal, entitled 'Under My Study Lamp.' Then I have my Friday, night talks, my regular sermon, my calls, and my mail, which comes from all parts of the world.'

"How do you get your rest?"

"I save time in every way possible. I use stemographers in my work, and dictate readily and rapidly. I find my chief rest in a change of work, and the conversation at a dinner party, for instance, gives me new life and vigor."

The World Grawing Better.

"Dr. Talingge," said I, "don't you preach somewhere. I'm editor of the

"Dr. Talmage," said I, "don't you think the world grows worse as it grows

older?" "No," replied the preacher; "I do not.
I think the world is growing better, instead of growing worse, and I am in all
things rather an optimist than a pessimist. I often hear the mechanical inventions, the reapers, the mowers; the electric wires, the steam engine, etc., electric wires, the steam engine, etc., spoken of as the great wonders of modern times. The greatest marvel to me of impdern times is the true Christian spirit which grows more and more from day to day. Our greatest wonders are our good men and good women. In the ages of the past there was one great philanthropist in half a dozen centuries, and for the past ten of twenty generated. and for the next fen or twenty generations he was the wonder of history. The people placed a halo around his head and they worshiped him and wondered at hlm. Now we have a great phllanthropist in every town and a philanthropist in every town and a dozen in every city. It took five hundred years to produce a George Peabody, and Peter Cooper would have been an impossibility in any other age than ours. That man's work is the wonder of modern times. His institution has mothered a thousand other institutions. From his example have sprung hundreds of free libraries, hospitals, and schools, and the work of charity grows in an ever-increasing ratio as times go on.



TALMAGE IN HIS DEN.

their feet and swing their arms from the shoulder. They have strong fromes and healthy, well-trained minds. They are the apostles of physical culture, and every town has its woman's gymnasium. It is the same with our young men. We It is the same with our young men. We are developing a stronger race, and a better race. This is mentally and physically. The old saying that there is no royal road to learning is a thing of the past. Our children have such a road, and it is an asphalt pavement compared with the rough cordurey of my childhood.

the world over, and the tendancy seems to be the breaking down of all faith."

"You are right in saying that the churches are becoming more liberal," replied Dr. Talmage. "We are getting replied Dr. Talmage. "We are getting closer and closer together every year, and religion is becoming more and more a religion of sympathy and kindness. We have thousands of real Christians We have thousands of real Christians now who hardly know they are Christians. They cannot be called intellectual Christians, and the purely intellectual Christian—the Christian of reason rather than faith—is of little account in the world anyhow. He is an iceberg, and he is of good neither to himself nor to any one else. You speak of the growing infidelity among the believers of other religions the world over. The tendency of man when he gives up the God of his fathers is for a time to believe in no God whatever, and it is only affor a time that he comes around to study, and believe in another religion. I believe that any religion is better than I believe that any religion is better than no religion, and I believe that the Christian religion is destined to con-quer the world. People are surprised that the church does not advance



THE DRAWING-ROOM

rapidly. They forget that the world has rapidly. They forget that the world has just been discovered. Our hemisphere is but a few hundreds of years old, and Columbus—only—discovered its shell. Asla and Africa have been practically unknown to us until now, and they are still to a great extent undiscovered. It is the same with the world in other respects as in its generabiled.

are still to a great extent undiscovered. It is the same with the world in other respects as in its geographical ones. We are just beginning to know it and its possibilities. Modern inventions are coming in to help us, and we are now ready for the first time to begin to work in earnest.

"Dr. Talmage, you have been accused of being a sensational preaching."

"If you call sensational preaching."

"If you call sensational preaching after striking effects, merely to astonish the people or to create a stir, it is wrong. But if sensational proaching is the sensation arising from the presentation of truth, it is right. Truth is always surprising, and rightly preached, it ought not to fail to create a sensation. The opponents of such preaching are often men who are as heavy in their remarks as a load of bricks. They are too lazy or too dull to rise out of the common-place, and they often vegetate or die of or too dult to rise out of the common-place, and they often vegetate or die of the dry rot. You ask as to pulpit oratory to-day. I believe that our preachers sre improving in power as the world goes on. Our seminaries turn out better men-avery year, and they will this year fur-nish the best crop of young men in their history. history.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Leaving the house we then walked around the block to the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It is the biggest church in the United States, and is one of the finest churches in the world. Its ower of red brick and stone rises 160 feet from the ground, and its four corners have column which remind you of the beauties. ding which remind you of the beauties of the Kutab Minar. Its entrances are of stone, richly carved, and it covers more than half are acre of ground. Standing in the galleries, the scene below makes you think of the Collecum at



TALMAGE'S BEDROOM

Rome, and the great organ which stands opposite you is one the largest ever made. It has four banks of keys, 100 stops and appliances, and its pipes number 4,500. Dr. Talmage stands on a platform, with no desk nor pulpit in front of him, and he addresses here an audience of 7,000 souls.

Thunder Makes Beasts Nervous.

A lion tamer, named Lorange, who was giving an exhibition of his skill in a wild beast show at Levalloisthe times go on.

Look at the usen and women of today," Dr. Tatimage went on. "There
has never been such a generation. Take
our women. A few years ago soft
flesh, a clender waist, a polite inaguor,
a do-nothing-air were the clements of
the so-called beautiful woman. Now
our girls, pride themselves on being
strong. The roses of health bloom in
their cheeks. They stand firm upon
the color of the second spring and fastened Perret, some time ago, had a very narrow escape. The air at the time was heavily laden with electricity, sullen and morose. Lorange entered the eage, nevertheless, but when he she took a second spring and fastened on his arm, burying her teeth in his Smelling blood, the other ccame irritated, but Lorange succeeded in keeping them at bay for a few minutes, during which he seized the lioness' throat with his free hand and released the other arm. He then beat a hasty retreat, and was fortunate enough to get out of the cage without further injury.

Brunkenness a Physical Disease. That inebriety is a disease of a physical nature is capable of demonphysical nature is capable of demonstration, and is generally recognized. There is now no question or doubt of its being hereditary, and no one doubts that it is acquired by social customs. That it is also a disease of the moral nature, engendered by allowing the intellectual faculties to remain inactive, by not exercising permitting the power of appetite and sussions to dominate over conscience by the lack of a positive character by defective moral education, and by the want of self-culture, is equally as certain and can be as clearly proved. -Doctor Day.

Duration of Lives.

The average duration of lives in he United States is 41.8 years for storekeepers, 43.6 years for teamsters. 44.6 years for seamen, 47.3 years for mechanics, 48.4 years for merchants, 52.6 years for lawyers, and 64.2 years A PETRIFIED HUMAN BODY.

It Was Recently Found by Prospectors in the Hells of South Dakota One of the most wonderful discoveries ever recorded in the hills was nade recently by some parties about ten miles north of Hot Springs, near Wind City, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They were pros-pecting in the hills, and in coming down into a ravine saw what ap peared to be a fossil of some kind similar to those found down in the Bad lands, east of there. They proceeded to unearth It, and to their great astonishment found it to be the petrification of a man. The specimen is that of a man from 25 to 30 men is that of a man from 2 to 30 years of age, well-formed and fully developed physically. In height it is 6 feet 11 inches, and belongs to the dolicephals or round-headed ruce of human beings.

human beings.

The foot, the left one, the right foot being missing, must have worn a boot, as the big toe is very much compressed flavard and the tee nails pressed flat on the top, the contrary to those wearing no boots. The left arm is brought down the side with the hand resting on the abdomen. The right arm has disappeared about three inches from the shoulder, and it certainly appears to have been lost prior to the interment, for while the left hand is securely cemented to the body from the walst to the finger ends, there is not the slightest trace of the right hand in any way having touched the trunk. Now with the right foot it is the reverse, for the heels have touched each other, and with the disintegration of time the right heel has carried with it a por-tion of the left on the extreme end. The calves of the legs are securely cemented together. The lips and eyes are closed.

On the left arm, extending four inches above and three below, is what appears to be a huge scar, probably caused by an ax or cutlass, and under the left ear is a small incision one and one-half inches long, which looks as if caused by a knife or dagger. The skin is perfect in minute lines, and, except a few pock marks, probably caused by insects, is absolutely perfect. It appears that the specimen is one of the Anglo-Saxon race, as all the characteristics of an Indian are wanting. There can be no doubt but it is one of the most perfect petrifications ever discovered.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA Amusements and Terrors of a Deer

Edward H. Littlefield, a native of Block Island and resident of Providence, now 60 years of age, modestly claims to be the most experienced submarine diver in the world. And And truly he has had some wonderful ex-periences in his forty-four years in the business. Mr. Littlefield has taken 100 bodies out of sunken ships, and has walked all through and around some fifty vessels lying from

afficien to 168 feet deep.

The deeper one goes in the water the greater is the pressure, and under the ordinary system the air cannot be forced down to the diver if he is 200 feet deep, and will not hold his suit out from his body much below 100 foot. In that case the divor must go down by slow degrees, to avoid the numbness caused by the tightening of the suit. In 1860 Mr. Littlefield went down 168 feet to recover the bodies of a lady and her daughter, who were drowned on the ship of the husband and father. Of this he says:

Now, it's queer, but there's some-thing about bodies under water. Did you know that if you went into the cabin of a vessel where one was that t would start toward you, almost as if it were alive? It is that which makes the shock so terrible. You can't avoid them. They come as if they want to be taken away. Well, the captain's wife and daughter the captain's wife and daughter were in the state-room at the foot of the stairs, and I had to open the door. I took some blocks and braced my whole weight against the door. I weighed 200 pounds, and the suit weighed 265 more. I knew there'd weighed 255 more. I knew there of the heart I shut my eyes, and, reaching out to grab the bodies, caught the woman's as she liew toward me. "I signaled and was taken up

little girl. I found she had come out er mother did and floated the cabin table. Why, that table was set just as when the sunk, and there was food or the plates at that very time. I was pulled up with the little girl."

Liverpool Is Doomed

Liverpool men of business are greatly alarmed by the prospective ransfer of the Inman landing place to Southampton by rumors that the Cunard and White Star Lines will also withdraw from Liverpool and by the threatened competition of New Milford and Bristol as British ports of arrival and departure for the transatlantic steampship trade.

They complain that the benefits of he transationtic trade have been hardly realized before the city is threatened with the loss of them. The conviction spreads that the Mersey Docks Board have done much by their parsimony to injure Liverpool's prospects in trade. Recently the board proposed that the steamship companies assist them in building in the North Town a deen-water land ing stage for the exclusive use of the passengers to and from New York Most of the companies replied that they could not see why they were called upon to contribute to the excontion of the plan, and the matter was dropped. Public opinion, aroused by the prospect of a heavy loss of trade, has now compelled the board to revive the plan in such form that the city, if necessary, will pay the whole expense. The execution of this plan will include the building of a short railway from the Canada dock station across the dock to a new stage railway connected with the Northwestern main line. It will be hardly possible to begin within a year, as a grant of powers from Par-liament will be required.

The days of Liverpool as the great transatiantic port of England are eminence not to the superior facili-ties of its port, but the enterprise of which had excited their cupidity.

Its citizens. The mouth of the Mersey A PRIZE-FIGHTER'S ROMANOE. OUR BUDGET OF FUN is not a harbor in the proper sense of the word, and it is only by constant irodging that the bar is made passable by heavy draught steamers. Southampton, from its nearness to London, is much more convenient for transatlantic travelers who wish to avoid the trip through the Irish Sea. New Milford, where active preparations are on foot for the start-

ing of Lord Dunraven's projected line, has similar advantages, and with some improvements its finely heltered harbor can be made one of the finest in England. It is only as the great commercial emporium of Northern England that Liverpool can continue to hold its own.

That Was Good Enough The boy was sitting lazily in the stern of the boat, dangling his feet in the water, when a man from the dock called sharply to him: "What are you doing there?" he

said. "Nothin'," responded the boy.

"Do you get any pay for it?"
"Nope." And he drew one foot out of the water, ready to run if need

"Why don't you go to work?" "Will you give me a job?" "Yes "Steady."

Yes. "Pay anything?"
"Well, no," hesitated the man,
not the first week."

"How about the second?" Then I will." "All right; I'll come around the second week: This is good enough an engagement, the Lakes being Confer me now." And the boy stuck the gregationalists, while the Corbetts foot back in the water and winked were stanch Roman Catholics. at the man on the dock.-Detroit

Animals Who Lack Sense

Free Press.

not attempt to fly unless they can do in San Francisco while she was being sc. Again, take a common bumble, bee and put it in a goblet. It will married in Salt Lake City, bee and put it in a goblet. It will Mrs. Corbett did not like prize-remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without ever thinking of escaping from the top. So, also, a bat cannot rise from a perfectly level surface. Although it perfectly level surface. Although it champion of the world. Before that is remarkably nimble in its flight she thought fighting was "perfectly when once on the wing and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest, if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is abso lutely unable to use its wings. The only thing it can do is to shuffle help-lessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from a glass house and should not throw which it can throw itself into the air, when at once it is off like a flash.

One of the most curious and interesting plants is the nepenthes, or States went to Montana to grow up "insect-cater." The peculiar formation of the flower and the appendage prospect of making his mark. He was a support of making his mark. to the apex of the leaf likens it to pitcher-hence the name. Connected with the point of this leaf—by means of a tendril resembling a strap—is a tube, shaped somewhat like an antique vase. This will hold from half a pint to a pint of water. Over the mouth of this tube or vase, or somemouth of this tude of vesse, or some-times thrown back from it, is a leaf resembling a cover or lid. When the tube or vase is fairly well filled with a treacle-like fluid the lid opens and insects are attracted inside by the liquid, which apparently intoxicates them at the first taste, for they immediately fall over into the vase, without power to remove themselve from the gluey substance.

What He Said.

In Russia, a young diplomatist was evening, at a court ball not long before the latter breakfast, death of the Czar Nicholas. The be lit a cigar, and was starting on a young man was dancing, and, it stroll, when a tall, grim-faced man ed to have things done smartly at his grayely: balls; and, walking up to the young

man, he said:
"When one does not know how to dance, one does not dance at all." It was a most unusual thing for the great autocrat to address a remark to anybody, and Russian so asked: ciety, crowding about the young man "How asked what the Czar had said.

young diplomat had the wit to reply "His Majesty's most gracious word being for myself alone. I do not feel

at liberty to repeat them. On the strength of this, he became a great social success.

Time Incense.

There has recently been added to the collection of folk objects in the museum of the University of Penn sylvania a package of incense, the nee of which survives in the rural districts of China for the purpose of measuring time. It is called kong keung or "clock incense;" the word kong being our familiar English word "gong," which we got from the Chinese. It is used by the watchman, whose watch at night is divided into five parts. Five of these sticks are burned during the night, and they are shortened by breaking them off in accordance with the seasons This incense was purchased at a Chinese shop in Philadelphia, and is another curious instance of primitive survivals among these interesting ncopic.

Electric Speed.

Experiments were recently made at IcGill College, Montreal, to discove the length of time required for a telegraphic signal to pass from that point to Greenwich by the Atlantic cable. Two hundred signals were sent, and it was found that the aver age time taken by the current to cross the Atlantic and back, a dis tance in all of 8,000 miles, was actly one second and five-hundredths The wrecking of the Santa Fe

passenger train near Osage City, Kan-

as, by robbers who expected to get \$1,000,000 in currency that was in the express car, was the most dia bolically deliberate wholesale murde which has been planned in any par of the country for a long time Shocking as were the resultant casu alties, and exasperating as is the in formation that the wretches who die deed got away, there is satisfaction in the fact that they The Story of How James J. Cerbett Won

His Wife. neg I Corbett wife of th present champion prize-fighter of the world, is 23, a yellow golden blonde with large gray-blue eyes and, it is

said, a perfect figure.
When the now famous fighter was one of San Francisco's amateur athletes he met Miss Ollie Lake. Ollie's father was a widower who had gone to California from Amsterdam N. Y., in 1869. Miss Lake was study ing in the State Normal School when young Jim first met her. An affection sprang up between the young folks. but Corbett's folks would not sanctio



MRS JAMES J. CORBETT.

an engagement, the Lakes being Con

were stanch Roman Catholics.

The sweethearts were perforce obliged to wait, says the San Francisco Examiner. In 1886 Jim traveled to Salt Lake City to fight Dun-"Some animals exhibit a queer can McDonald. There Miss Lake lack of sense," says a man who has joined him and a justice of the peace observed them. "Put a buzzard in a made them one. A second ceremony pen about six feet square, and open was performed when they returned to at the top, and it is as much a pris-oner as though it were shut up in a box. This is because buzzards al-ways begin their flight by taking a short run, and they cannot or will mai School awaited Miss Ollie Lake

L. Sullivan senseless and became horrid!"

An Important Difference Americans laugh at the French

man, who hoped his hostess would be "pickled," when he meant "preserved, without considering that they live in that the niccties of language are no comprehended outside of a compara

tively limited range. from the Eastern A young man from the Eastern States went to Montana to grow up was young and healthy. bright and energetic, and in addition, fully aware of his own worth, an accom-plishment which is of special value in

a new country.

The first town he struck was on a "boom," and he was in his element. He threw himself into the thick of the crowd at the leading hotel, and before he had been there fifteen minutes he announced loudly:

"I'm a rustler. I am.

To his surprise, the landlord looked at him sharply, and said coldly: "Is that so?"

Two or three men in the room also glared darkly at him. But he did not directly connect these demonstra-tions with his speech, and repeated the expression more than once that

seems, danced badly. The Czar IIk- drew him to one side, and then said

I understand that you are a rust-

"Yes," replied the young man promptly. The other regarded him for a mo ment with a puzzled look, and then

"How long have you been in Mon

tana?' "Three or four days. I came straight

through from Vermont "Oh," said the grim-faced man, thought there was some mistake!
My boys have been getting worked up
over your talk, but I allowed all
along you were just a simple tenderfoot, and didn't know what you were talking about."
"Why, what have I said?" asked the

young man, in some alarm.
"You've been going around saying

you were a rustler. "Well, what's the harm in that?"

"The harm is in the mistake. meant to say hustler. A rustler, young man, is a cattle-thicf, and it isn't good sense for one of them to shoot off his mouth when there's a hundred cowboys in town. You had better look up your dictionary before ou talk in strange company."
The young man from the East said

he would, and probably did there-One lesson of that kind was enough.

A Walking Engine.

A New York genius has evolved a curious kind of a traction engine that has both wheels and legs. The end of the machine to which the six legs are attached is supposed to be the rear of the engine. The legs are operated by eccentries and they work In pairs. The feet are shod with blocks of rubber to enable them to take hold of the ground. The originator of this novel species of draft animals confidently asserts that it will go astern as well as ahead, and will climb any hill less steep than a pitch rooof.

Arablan Women.

The life of the Arab woman is a weary, wretched existence, without or aim. She is kicked and d, cursed, and otherwise maltreated if she does not instantly obey her husband. She never attempts to show any love for him; her dread and fear of him is very great. The Arabs have a proverb that "woman was bound to be a slave three times—to her father, her husband, and her son," and this is verified in the through the septum of the nose, by inhappy lives of these poor women.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DO-

Jokes and Joke'ets that Are Supposed to

Have Been Recently Born- Sayings and Doings that Are Odd. Curious and Lauguable.

Surtulites of Sulce

A CAMPAIGN lie may be nailed, but raucuses are bolted, -Somerville Jour-

Winds may come and winds may go, but Gloucester races go on for

An exploded theory—I didn't know it was loaded.—Union County Standard. In the nature of things two lovers must full in love before they can fall

out.—Dallas News. THE sculptor isn't the kind of man that cuts no figure in the world.— Binghamton Leader.

A MAN's idea of practicing economy is to preach it three times a day to his wife,—Atchison Globe.

"ANOTHER cherished link gone," said the young man who lost his cuff buttor.—Washington Star.

Sort gloves are worn by pugilists to prevent hard feeling in a friendly fight.—New Orleans Picayune.

JAGSON says there are lots of men who start for heaven too late to get past quarantine.—Elmira Gazette. THE man who is stuck on himself

is one who backed his judgment and bet on the wrong man.—Picayune. THE man who has "something which can beat Nancy Hanks" wants to trot it out.—Yonkers Statesman. IT is a queer thing that after a girl

has consented to fly with a man usually has to walk .-- Christian WHEN a wife hears a dull thud on the doorstep she knows that the

lodge has adjourned.—Binghamten Republican. A POLITE tramp: Judge—"What is your name?" Tramp—"Allow me is your name?" Tramp-"Allow me to exchange cards with your Honor."

-Texas Siftings. FATHER—No appetite this evening, eh? What is the matter? Late lunch? Little boy—No, sir. Early apples.—Good News.

THERE isn't much lifting power to your religion if it doesn't make you do your best to pay 100 cents on the dollar.—Ram's Horn. THEY have "potato socials" in Kan-

that the young people go there to pare.—Texas Sittings. "On, dry up!" as autumn said to the leaf. "I'm not as green as I was

The name may be from the fact

replied the leaf, "so I'll take your advice."—Texas Siftings. Pointing at the caudal appendage of the hand organ monkey, Quibble remarked: "The tail of a wayside din."—Boston Transcript.

When the devil sees church members wrangling with one another he knows it will be safe for him to sit down and rest.—Ram's Horn.

"JACK told me last night that he had given me his heart. "Well, it's damaged goods. He told me last week that I had broken it."—Life. THOSE who would read Nature's

open book in meadow and woods have an extra facility at present. She is herself turning the leaves.—Philadelphia Ledger. THE first is called the index finger,

but when a man takes three or so it's an index of his opinion that the season has grown too cold for beer. Philadelphia Times. CORBETT has sold the right to a whisky firm to name a new brand

after him. No doubt it will be a good liquor to make strong punches with.—Philadelphia Record. MR. TOOTHANDNAIL-"I can't imagine what we ever got married for, we're totally different at every single

point." Mrs. Toothandnail—"Oh, you flatterer."—Boston Courier.

SON—"Pa!" Father—"Well?" 'Is a vessel a boat?" "Yes." "Pa!"
"What is it?" "What kind of a boat is a blood-vessel?" "It's a life boat.
Now run away to bed."—Tid-Bits.

"How DID they like you in Scraggleville?" asked one actor of another. "Very much, indeed, it appeared. It was all I could do to induce the landlord to let me leave."-Washington Star.

THERE is a great difference be tween military engagements and love engagements. In one there's a good of falling in, and in the other there a good deal of falling out.-Yonkers Statesman.

THE common impression is that

there is very little poetry in matri-mony. When people take out their marriage licenses they are supposed surrender their poetic license .---Washington Star. "I see that O'Grogan has got him a

coat of ar-r-ms since he was app'inted dep'ty sheriff." The dirty aristo-crat! Wance he was glad enough to go out in his shirt sleeves wid the rest of us."—Chicago News. "You kain't allas jedge a man's achievements," said Uncle Eben, "by de 'mount ob noise he makes erbout 'em. De cannon ain't makin' er oun' now, but de hass drum an ice

ez talkative as eber."—Washington FIRST COUNTRY BOY-"Your sister is pickin' up lots o' city manner from them summer boarders of yours." Second Country Boy-"Yes, indeed. She's got to sayin' not in it' and see? and las' night she let a feller kiss her in the hammock." Good

Australian Sorcory.

News.

Among the natives of Pinke River, Australia, if one falls sick or dies hey at once conclude he must have been bewitched or bitten, or hurt by the devil. At the same time they can be witch others, the old ones and the medicine men fostering that belief. For this purpose they employ a rariety of agencies as charms, including implements of wood and bone, which are thrown by the sorcerers in the direction of their enemy to make him sick or kill him, tufts of feath ers of the enn and engle to give the wearers strength to kill their energy mies, and a little implement, aboutsix nches long, of bone or wood, worth

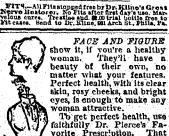
means of, which they also think they

can have others.

only road that touches these lands, latery just on the markot.

See hand-bills giving particulars, and remember the date is Oct. 25, for Chicago and points to and including Mississippi River, and one day later for Missouri River points

G. T. and P. A., Chicago, Lil.



woman attractive.
To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores and strength. health, flesh and strength.

thealth, fiesh and strength.

For periodical pains; prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is snything that ient sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

We pay the printer to give you good advice about health and to lead you to careful living.

Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.

If you would go to your doctor whenever you need his advice, we might save our money. He knows what you need.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

OTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 23s South 5th Avenue our druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver

Know The most thoroughly successful remedy science has ever produced for the cure of all forms of Female Complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: It has stood the test of many years, and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It will entirely cure Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development.

an early stage of devel-opment, and check the Liver Pills cure consti-pation, biliousness, etc.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Fills or Loverge, on receipt of St. 40.



SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirally cleaned my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type. W.M.S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

man schorella in 1834, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven titles of S. S. S. I have not had any symp-ns-since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER. reatise on Blood and Ekin Diseases mailed SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" inhed been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BRISTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

Mrs. May Bhannam,
Argusville, N. D. Argusville, N. D.
Used Mother's Friend before birth of my
eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
Mns. J. F. Moore, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.20 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

DROPS IREATED FREE. Positively Culture with Verschuhle Remedies. Have Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mall. or. H. H. Green a sons specialists atlanta, georgia

ASTIMO The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, in Nature's Sure Cure for Ashima, Core Guaranteed or No



HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TOHS.

HALF-FARE TO SEE WESTERN AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How to Keep Sweet Pointees-The Car of Tulips-Convenient Holsting Apparatus-Caring for the Corn Crop-A Furrower and Murker, Etc.

Substantial House for Swine. As many farmers have requested : description of my hog-house, I will answer the request through the American Agriculturist, writes A. H. Sheldon. The house is built for eight

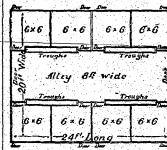


PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF PIGGERY. in the fall, and furnishes plenty of room for this number. The size is wenty feet wide by twenty-four feet long. The pens are each six feet square, making the alley through the center eight feet wide, giving plenty of room to drive a load of corn under over of the roof, to unload in the fall. Four of these pens are on each side, and one swill trough, eight feet long, answers for two pens. Over each answers for two pens. Over each trough is placed a swinging door three by eight feet so that any litter which nay be rooted into them can be easily steamed out, and the pigs can also be shut back until the swill is poured into the troughs a great advantage as any feeder knows

There are little doors from each pen into the alley, also into the yards on the sides of the lieuse. These yards should have a board floor, unless the manual is approximately. less the ground is very sandy and well drained. A small pen near a hog-house becomes a mortar bed, after every rain, and the object of the small yards outside is to give early pigs sunshine and more chance for exercise than a six by six pen affords. Over each pen under the upper roof is a small window to admit air and light. This slides on the scantling which supports the lower roof.

The outside posts are only four feet high, and the center posts eight feet.

The roof is boarded and shingled. The house is inclosed with No. 4 boards, then paper and drop-siding are put on to keep out frost in winter. Large doors at each end can be



GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY. pened when occasion requires, but for every day use a small door,

thirty by seventy-eight inches, is placed at either end. A well and pump should be placed where most onvenient so that no delay will occur-when feeding time comes. There is when feeding time comes. but little trouble to provide places for grain and meal, but a bountiful sup-ly of water is, quite as important mittee would not recommend it for and often neglected. The cost of the propagation, but its size and beauty house with lumber at twenty dollars per thousand, and shingles at three nd and one-half dollars is about one

hundred dollars. Several loads or sand or gravel may be profitably dumped into the pigyards each year. Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Regard must be had to the proper growing and handling of sweet po-tatoes in order to insure success in their keeping. They should be grown on soil suited to them, and early enough to fully mature in season, and when harvested handled without bruising. They should be planted early enough to mature before frost for tubers of frost bitten vines are doubtful keepers. Dig them when the ground is dry, if possible, that they may be dry and clean. Then lay them in a dark, cool room, or at once store them away in a frost-proof cel-ler or storehouse. The best manner to store them here is to nut them in broad, shallow boxes (shelves will do) These may be placed one above an other with a small space between them to give better ventilation. A light covering of dry sand or earth, will add something to their preservation, as it will serve to keep the potatoes at a more uniform tempera-ture, and absorb the moisture arising from them. The place of storage should be dry and have a uniform temperature, and that at about 35 or 40 degrees. Potatoes which have fully matured are thus stored in shal-low layers, and kept fairly above frost and moisture will seldom fail to keep well.

Feeding Corn for the Best Profit. I am convinced that it pays, especially when steamed, to grind corn when it is probable that one of the and cob for cattle, writes an experi- hens will cat the broken eggs. The enced live stock and dairy man. I setting hen will be apt to leave the am not quite clear whether corn or not state when it is occupied by the introduced b am not quite clear whether corn or nest when it is occupied by the inmeal and bran, balf of each by weight, and to feed and water her it. The liberally sprinkled on. In the absence of the steamer, I put on the ent stalks, slightly moistened, a reg. when she comes off to feed. The ular ration of commeal; some prefer next lox should be low and be well thus ted, with close care, I have found to work wonders. Colts—except fillies—will keep well on coarse fod-

der with a little corn twice a day. Securing the Corn Crop.

Corn should be cut for fodder as goon as the kernels begin to glaze on cause it is best suited to some par-Securing the Corn Crop. most of the larger ears. At this time then purpose, and whether or not if no frosts have occurred the leaves that purpose is well filled depends

uices in the stalks will be sufficient a mistake in the choice of breeds o ripen the unmatured cars, so that Nebraska Farmer. jusking may commence in carnest in about fifteen days. In dry sunny weather it will pay to leave the cornfodder spread on the ground for a day or so to dry out and harden, more specially if to put away in large It will also be found a good olan to sort the corn when husking, removing all silk and husks from the best, while the small cars, and that intended for immediate feeding, may be hauled without this precaution. If the best corn is cribbed without removing the litter it will make a ine nesting place for rats and mice. When husking corn-fodder many per sons jerk the husks so spitefully as to remove them entirely, and being loose and short they are not bound in the bundle but left in the field to become veather beaten; dirty and useless as odder; hence, caution should be exexercised on this point. The best ears should be selected for seed. As the stalks contain a vast amount of moisture they should not be placed in arge stacks or in close barns until late in the season as they will be quite certain to heat and mildew, un ess a layer of dry hay, or straw, be placed between each layer of bundles.

Planting and Care of Tulios.

The bulbs of tulips are solid, fleshy rom an inch to an inch and a half n diameter, and rather irregular in shape, as indicated in the accompany



ctained from any ...After florist. planting, a few mixed flower seeds of hardy annuals may be sown over the bed. These will come into bloom after the tulip flowers fade, and will prove interesting and attractive. Those who are fond of bedding plants Those who are fond of bedding plants or can plant the bed with Geraniums or Petunias after the bulbous flowers fade, if such a display is preferred, make a trough, hence a new one should be made every year. The they will thrive in almost any soil or They are of such a character that they will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and bloom satisfactorily if they have but half a chance. - Farin

and Fireside. A Remarkable Apple Tree.

According to a report of the Ocmmittee on Fruits at the State Fair meeting of the Offic Horticultural Society, Mr. Pierce of Miami County, presented an apple grown upon the sole surviving tree of one of the earliest orchards planted in that ounty, the tree being now about two feet in diameter, and still vigorous and very productive. It is supposed to be upward of eighty years. The specimens were large, of very bright crimson color with numerous small white spots; very smooth and attractive in appearance. It was stated that the first specimens began to ripen in July, at which time there were quite green. The qualify was so poor that the majority of the compropagation, but its size and beauty were such that it would doubtless

meet a ready sale. One Man Can Do It.

for one man to hoist grain, such as corn, etc., into the corn-house in a bushel basket, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Two ropes are necessary; one on the bottom of the basket, as well as the hoisting rope.



HOISTING APPARATUS

the basket returns out of the window automatically. This enables one man to stand on the ground and put a large number of baskets of grain brought to market struing upon straws. Raspberries are also called straws. Raspberries are also called straws.

There will surely be trouble with a setting hen if other fowls are permitted to lay in her nest. There about th put on dry. For fattening steers I soaked with kerosene when it is pre-prefer the scalded fodder plentifully pared for use. This will insure free-basted with corn and out meal—The dom-from-lice to the hen and save a meal will do well enough with hay world of trouble and disappointment and no doubt with ensilage. Corn and consequent vexation. Corn and consequent vexation.

Choice of Breeds. The man who goes out hunting for the best breeds of live stock without any references whatever to his enare mostly green, and if put in stocks upon local surroundings. Let the

of from thirty-six to forty hills each stockman study well his conditions as and well tied at the top, the folder to grasses, grains, soil, climate, mar-will cure in good condition. The kets, etc., and he is not apt to make

Treatment of the Garden. If possible all the weeds, grass and other stuff should be burned off the garden, and it should also be plowed of destruction. late in the fall if possible. If this is thing of the past. done there is very little danger from cut worms and similar pests the following year, and a great many things can be sown in the spring that will have to wait until very late if the ground has to be plowed in the spring.
Above all things the garden spot must be rich. The best manure and a great deal of it will be needed if there is to be a good garden, and pay for the work and care needed. A half acre of a good garden is worth ten acres of corn, and requires about the same amount of work. Sticop Shearings.

V-SHAPED troughs are best for feeding grain. A LAMB need not be despised because it is small.

SHEEP may be made the gleaners of the farm: the savers of waste.

Give sheen plenty of water and salt and they will soon clean a field. To make early lambs for market the ewes must be of good healthy

stock. Ir raising early lambs is to undertaken select out the breeding ewes in good season.

Some breeders claim that early lambs grow faster, are healthier, and make larger sheep than late ones. One advantage with sheep is that if properly managed they cat their

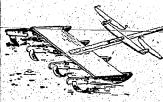
food cleaner than horses or cattle. GENERALLY with wool shipped to market it requires a larger time to September or get returns than with almost any other farm product.

Water-Troughs

The best water-troughs for poultry are of wood, the usual shape, and made to hold a bucketful of water. The trough should be placed under a tree, or in some shady place. The objection to fountains is the tedlous work of filling them. Troughs becomes limy after a while, but may easily. ing, but should be rinsed well before tilling.

A Handy Tool.

The back figure shows a piece plank with cultivator tooth inserted. When you want furrows made, bolt one of these behind each runner.



FURROW AND MARKER.

Run a board across the rear ends of each runner and bolt it to each attachment to keep them down and in would be many apples not larger than hickery nuts on the tree, which would ripen in succession until picking time. board and stand on it. The further in the fall, when there would bequite back you stand the deeper the marker a proportion which would keep till goes. I have used this for a number January. Some of the specimens shown were fully ripe, while others were quite green. The quality was Murphy, in Practical Farmer. Turnips for Poultry.

A mess of turnips makes an excellent meal for poultry in the winter season, and especially for ducks and geese. They may also be used during The cut explains a practical method bran and ground oats to the turnips or one man to hoist grain, such as and give the hens all they will eat, as such food is bulky, and not so liable to fatten them quickly as is the case when grain is fed exclusively.

Hints to Housekeepers. To PREVENT oil from oozing the top of the burner, turn the wick down after the light is out

Ar night, after a day's traveling, rub the face thoroughly with vaseling or cold cream. The grease will prove a more effective cleaner than soap and

The thimble was first called the thumb bell," because it was used on the thumb instead of the finger, as at present. The word soon evolved into thumble. The word thimble is comparaticely modern.

An ingeninus female has hit upon the idea of a "dress album," in which The bottom rope will invert the tiny cuttings of every gown belongbasket every time, inside of the ing to its owner are to be chronologic granary, and between the two ropes ally arranged under the dates on the basket returns out of the window which they were purchased.

from the peculiar rasping roughness of their leaves. Raspis-berry origi-

THERE is nothing more useful mitted to lay in her nest. There will be objections an the part of the breeding hen for which she is not to be blamed. And in the struggle it is certain that some eggs will be broken, the part of the breeding hen for which she is not to be blamed. And in the struggle it is certain that some eggs will be broken, the part of the breeding here is nothing like it for cleaning hair one of the breeding here frequently than they of prices. be cleaned more frequently than they are.

Ir is comparatively easy to exter-minate black ants. The liftle red phur will frequently answer the pur-

Who Should Bow First.

first sees the other should bow. The old rule, that the gentleman should the state of the recognition of the lady, is declared obsolete. The lady still retains the privilege of not noticing the gentleman if she feels so inclined, that is, after he has taken off his hat, sho may cut him if she wants to. Well, perhaps it is the best plan. Under the old usage the gentleman could never be satisfied when a lady passed him without recognition whether she intended a cut or merely did not see him. By the improvement he will be left in no sort of doubt.—The Housekeeper.

BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND.

n Mistorie Spot Whiteh Will Boon Ho. Thing of the Past. The historic Blennerhassett-Island n the Ohlo River is gradually being washed away, and lately the water has found a channel through the center, which is rapidly aiding the work It will soon be a

Perhaps no spot along the Ohio has such an interesting history as Blen-nerhassett's Island. Its lore is that of the nation itself. It was here Aaron Burr's treachery practically checked, and the triumph of that event is mellowed by the sadness of the fall of poor eld Blenner-basect—the dupe of Burr. Over a century ago this gentleman settled on the island, building himself a delightful residence, and ever afterward dispensing most elegant hospitality. Here it was that Aaron Burr inter sted him in his scheme for seizing Mexico, where, in case of success Burr was to be Emperor. Theodosia Alston, Burr's daughter, was to be empress, and Blennerhassett was to eceive the title of Duke and appoint ment as Ambassador to England Blennerhassett expended large sums in fitting out an expedition, and, though discouraged when he learned of Burr's real designs, the intrigued had such influence with Blennerhas sett's wife that the old man still ad

hered to him. After becoming ther oughly interested in Burr's visionary enterprise, Blennerhassett took hin over to the town of Marietta, Ohio, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the voyage. Provisions were bought and orders given for building fifteen boats. Further work was in terrupted in December, 1806, by the militia, who, discovering Burr's plans, took possession of the boats. The Blennerhassett's Island, Burr and Bigunerhassett both having to go beavily armed to protect themselves against suspicious citizens. When later on, they fied to Cincinnati and the South, Mrs. Blennerhassett show ed her loyalty to her husband by sending her trustworth servant, Peter Taylor, after the old gentleman to bring him back.

Blennerhassett was arrested in 1807 and held for trial as a traitor, but Burr's acquittal set all suspected people free. His beautiful island and home had been sacrifled to creditors, and he went to Natchez a bankrunt He undertook a cotton plantation, but the war with England ruined commerce and he then removed to Montreal, where he practiced law. In 1822 he went to Ireland, but here he failed to secure certain property, and contined to fail in every project he undertook. In the last years of his life he was supported by his sister who had left a small estate to hi wife and children...

A RARE BIRD.

An Extraordinary and Beautiful Variety of the Feathered Tribes of Australia. In the vast forests of New South Wales, broken up and intersected with rock and ravine, stream and plain, you may still meet with one of the most beautiful birds known to naturalists, that is the lyre bird. Looking at the illustration it will

be seen at once that the form and cient Grecian Ivre, hence the bird's name. The size of this bird is about that of the common hen; the eyes are dark-hazel, large, mild in expression, and very beautiful; the wings short and concave, rendering greaassistance when running but of little use in flight. The bird's running powers are extraordinary and it is not easily overtaken; the legs are not easily overtaken: not easily overtaken; the legs are rather long; the color of the body is a reddish brown, and the general appearance is exceedingly graceful. The bird is of gentle disposition and ltogether harmless.

It is painful to know that the con stant destruction of rare and beautiful birds, as well as animals, is going on even to extermination. An Eng-



THE LYRE RIND.

lish writer is authority for the state t that the lyre bird will soon bo to us forever. He says that the tail feathers were formerly sold in Sidney at a very low price, but now that the beautiful creatures are nearly exterminated the price has risen

Russian Police Regulations

One of the regulations of the Russian police refers to the censorships of price-lists of goods, notes of in-ritation to parties, and personal visiting cards; also, for the censorship of seals, rubber stamps, and business cards of individuals or corporations. Another order regulates the sale of seap, starch, tooth-brushes and insect powder, and another controls the printing on the paper used in making cigarettes. Umbrella Windows.

A window in the umbrella is a decided novelty. It consists of a small oval piece of glass, with a brass frame, which is easily mounted on a New York society, so it is written, has decided that when a gentleman and lady meet on the street, the one who first sees the other should bow. The perforated holes in the little frame.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should re-member to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Possible Ideas.

An English scientist has made fanct-ful calculation on the number of ideas of which the human mind in the aggre-gate is capable and arrived at a total of 3,655,760,000.

Keep Off the Enemy.

A foe who lurks in ambush is a more dangerous antagonist than one who attacks us in the
open field, and for whose assaults we are, in a
measure, prepared. That dangerous enemy to
hoaith, maisris, must be encountered fully
armed. Its thrusts are sudden, unexpected
and deadly, and can only be guarded against
with certainty by curifying the system by a with certainty by fortifying the system by course of defensive medication. The surest course of defensive medication. The sures defense against chills and fover, billous re-nittant, dumb ague, and ague cake is Hostet ter's Blomach Bitters, which is also an credi-cator of the most obstinate forms of malari-which resist the action of ordinary specifics and the virus of which remains in the system even when the more violent symptoms are subdued. Constipation, liver complaint, dys pepsia, and kidney troubles are always re lieved by this genial remedy.

That he who blows the coals in quar-rele he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his

Excursion Rates South:

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell excursion tickets Sept. 27
and Oct. 25, 1862, at the low rate of one
fare for the round trip, to numerous-points
to the southeast, south and southwest.

For full particulars, maps, time tables
or any other information, apply to C. W.
Humphrey, Northern Passenger Agent, 170
Flott Office, 204 Clark street, Chicago; to
any agent C. & E. I. R. R.; or to Charles
L. Btone, General Passenger Agent, Room
415 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

THE use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh and Cold in head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy.

Trees to said of no other remons.

I rees it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warron Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relies at ONCE. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Fine Playing Cards. Send 10 contrin stamps to John Schnstian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass Agt. C. R. L. & P. R'y, Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c, and will send five packs by express,

Da R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mall a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instantrelief in worst-cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address. REBUFF is a wet blanket that damp-

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as is cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

In the flutter of excitement the flight of time is unheeded.

Fon indigestion, constipation, sick head-ache, weak stomach, disordered liver-take GIVE attention and you will ge knowledge.

FOR A COUGH OR SORE THROAT the best medi-ine by far is HALE'S famous HONEY OF HORE S TOOTHACHE DROPS Care in one Minute.

A SINISTER glance betokens an evil



I SINCERELY BE-LIEVE that I should have been dead long ago if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had a bad numor that would not yield to any treatment, and my stom-sch was very weak. I was Christina Temple: hardly able to get around

when I began taking Hood's Sarsans began to improve slowly until after I had taken some 10 or 12 bottles. I considered myself well once more. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA did me so much good that it seems as if it must do others good." MRS. CHRISTINA TEMPLE, Bangor, Mo.

HOOD'S PILES are the best after dinner Pilla seist digestion, cure headache. Try a box. R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN

The Cheanest and Best Medicine for - Family Use in the World. It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderfu power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part r parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford or parts where the thicking of plant chief of the chief of printing bridges, Backache, Poin in the Chest of Sides Colds, Congestions, Indammations, Lumanos, Science, Colds, Congestions, Indammations, Lumanos, Science, Colds, Congestions, Indammations, Lumanos, Colds, Congestions, Colds, Congestions, Colds, Congestions, Congestio

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Diarrhea. Dysentery Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Hearthner, Sick Headache, Colle, Wand In the Bowels, and all internal Faints. Are better to the Bowels and the Internal Faints, early a bottle of RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggles.



GARFIELD TEA COME

(2) FAT FOLKS REDUCED

DEAFHESS AND HEAD HOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions, Whitnessheard.

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousnessand constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness."



Lane's medicine

Bile Beans

Small.

Guaranteed to cure Billous Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constination. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

The Asthma. An exchange gives an account of the death of an aged citizen who lived until the age of 82, but who had been a sufferer from asthma for many years. It is generally supposed that this is a malady from which old people in particular suffer, but this is not so. for many young people contract it. It can be cured even in its worst stages. We have tried it thousands of cases We have tried it thousand of cases and have never known it to fail to give instant relief when Rem's GRR.
MAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE was administered in small and frequent. doses. It acts at once as a stimulant, relaxing the muscles. It contains nothing deleterious, neither opiate nor narcotic; it can be given again and again without any danger of evil results. No other cough remedy on the market can be given without dangerie most of the mondate outling. which, if taken in excessive quanti-ties, is likely to prove fatal. REID's GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE contains no poison. The small hot-tles are 25 cents, the large ones 50

OFFICE OUTFITS at reasonable rates and upon liberal terms. Watra FOR PARTICULARS. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 93 South Jefferson Street Chicago. DE. T. FELIX GOUBAUD'S OBJECTAL.



EWIS' 98 % LYE



\$40,000,000

Earned by the Bell Telephono Patent in 1851. Your invention may be valuable. You should protect it by patent. Address for full and intelligent advice, free of charge, W. W. DUDLEY & CO.,
Pacino Bidg., CO. F. St. N. W., Wissington, D. O.,
Mention this paper.

DOUBLE BECK! Leader BICYOLES 815

Breeck leader BICYOLES 815

18 Hadeschaper than elawhere. Before ton both
RIFLESS 100

WATCHES DISTRIBUTED TO THE COURT OF TH PATENTS! PENSIONS!

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, piease may you saw the advertisement

Plso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH

cents. Get it of any dealer. SYLVAN REMEDY Co., Peoria, Ill.

Five Killed in a Collision in Paget Sound -Millions of Bushels of Wheat-Sensa-tion in a Nebraska Town-Elevator

Dispater on Puget Sound The Canadian Navigation Company's steamer Premier was run down and cut nearly in two by the Oregon Improvement Company's big steel collier Williamette in Puget Sound, fifty miles north of Seattle, Puget Sound, fifty miles north of Seattle, during it dense for Saturday ufternoon. Four of the Premier's passengers and crew were killed outright, one drowned and seventeen badly wounded. The Premier was impuled across the bows of the collier like a piece of toust across a fork. This kept the boat from sinking. The Williamette steamed ahead, carrying the wrecked steamer with her across the sound to Bush Point, where both were beached in twenty-four feet of water. Sunday two powerful tings succeeded in pulling the Williametre free from the Premier. The Premier, then sank in twenty-four feet of water. Premier. The Premier then sank in twenty-four test of water. It will cost \$50,000 to raise her. The steamship Premier was an old and well-known boat of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. It was built at San Francisco in 1887, was of 1,080 gross and 622 net tonnage, 200 feet long 42 feet Leam and 12 feet 9 inches depth. It was a screw propeller and was driven by a fore and aft compound engine. It had done good service and was a very popular boat.

MONEY FOR DALTONS SLAYERS.

Six Thousand Dollars Sent the Exter-minators of the Gang.

minators of the Gaing.

San Francisco dispatch: The Southern
Pacific Company and Wells, Fargo & Co
have telegraphed £0,000 to their agent in
in Coffeyville. Kan., to be distributed
among the exterminators of the Daltons.
This represents the standing reward of
\$2,000 per head for the Daltons offered by
them since the Pixley train robbery. The
Southern Pacific managers declare that
there are five members of the Dalton fam-Southern Pacific managers declare that there are five members of the Dalton family still living. These are George, Charles, and William, who are living with their mother at Kingfisher, O. T., and Cole Dalmother at Kingfisher, O. T., and Cole Dai-ton, a rancher, and Lytton Daiton, salcon-keeper, both living near Fresno. The lat-ter two have always borne good reputa-tions. The total rewards offered for each of the Daltons killed at Coffeyville amount AVAILABLE STOCKS OF WHEAT.

In the States and Canada They Amount to

67.999,084 Bushels.
The total available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, as eiven by Bradstreet's, were 50,845,134 bushels. The Pacific coast were 50,845,134 bushels. The Pacific coast stocks were 8,153,950 bushels. Exports of wheat (and of flour as wheat) from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orloans, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland, Orc., Portland. Me. Tacoma, and Seattle, as reported by mail and wire to Bradstreet's, were for the reek 4,017,050 bushels.

SUDDEN FLIGHT OF A PROFESSOR. Creditors and Young Ladies Moura the Departure of a Nebraska Educator.

Prof. W. P. Rogers, who had charge of the commercial department of the Wes-leyan University at Lincoln, Neb., left for Raushs City, saying be was going there to attend a wedding. Saturday a note was received from bim saying he had gone to Alaska. Rogers left debts of \$1,000 besides. Alaska. Rogers left dobts of \$1,000 besides being short in his accounts with the uni-versity \$300. He was also engaged to be married to two of the young lady students under his care.

Business in the South Good, with Advance

E G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly re

The first week of October shows more activity, in spite of the near approach of the Presidential election. Business is distinctly better at the South, on account of the improvement in the price of cotton, more active at the West, with improved crop prospects, and, only alightly retarded in the East. In general, speculation has disturbed legitimate lines of trade much less during the past quarter: than is usua at this season, although the transactions in cotton have been exceedingly heavy.

Business in Canada.

Advices to Bradstreet's from Canada say In the province of Quebec leading varie ties of farm produce are in only moderate demand, but in spite of this mercantile collections are fairly prompt. Toronto adices are that the distribution of staple has improved somewhat, but even ther the demand for farm produce is not active, wheat bringing about 65 cents."

Disastrous Storm at Cape May.

At Cape May, N. J., there was a heavy electrical and hall storm Saturday night Trees were uprooted, roofs blown rrees were uproceed, roots blown on, the ocean pier badly damaged, and the fishing fleet sustained a loss of several thousand dollars. The Presidential yacht Clover was blown over on the Meadows. It is thought that she will be got off without material damage.

Scarlet. Fever Epidemic. An epidemic of scarlet-fever is prevail-ing at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and the public have been closed by order of the Board of Education. Several deaths are

Anton Nevalle, a patient in St. Francis Hospital, New York, while in a fit of dejumped from a third-story He was picked up in a dying condi-

Lotta Is Much Improved. Lotta, the actress, who has been critically ill from a surgical operation for an intestinal trouble, is decidedly better.

Arrested for Blackmail. F. W. Levering, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Sunday World, is argested for blackmail. He could not give bond and is in fail. It was Levering's paper that precipitated the street tragedy which resulted in the death of a newspaper man at Columbus

two years ago. Spicide of a Real Estate Man

Frank P. Beale, a well-known Philadel-phia real estate agent, committed suicide by hanging. His affairs are in good than and no cause can be assigned for his action. He leaves a widow and sev eral children. Went Down with a Crash.

The elevator cable at the Doan apart ment house at Cleveland broke and the ment with six women passengers and the elevator boy. All the ladies were badly shaken up and bruised, Mrs. William Her-

man sustaining a broken arm.

Esquimaux for the World's Fair. hooner Ouling has arrived from Labrador with a colony of Esquimaux fo Labrador with a colony of Esquimain for the World's Fair. The colony consists of twelve families, comprising fifty-seven touls, ranging in age from 6 months to 56 years. They have all their paraphernalia with them, including twenty-four dogs.

Egan Arrives in New York.
Fatrick Egan, Minister to Chill, was the
first person to walk down the gang-plank
from the Pacific Mall steumer Newport when she reached her dock at New York, At the end of the gaug-plank stood a number of representatives of different Irish societies.

DESERTIONS AT HOMESTEAD.

Five Hundred Non-Union Mon Reported to Times Left the Carnegle Mills. A Homestead, Pa., telegram says that the coal and iron police who left the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company are authority for the statement that since Enturday inst. 500 of the non-union employed. Saturday last 500 of the non-union employes of the company have quit work at the mills and returned to their homes. This statement the mill officials day and that only a very few mentage left and they were discharged for lifts the concentration. The officials claim that the plant is running successfully. When asked regarding the suspension of work on the armor the suspension of work on the armorplate contract for the cruiser Monterey the officials and that the difficulty was not due to any fault of the
Carnegle Steel Company, and claim that
armor plate is being mado in sufficient
quantities to most the requirements of the
government. The cases against the Carnegle Steel Company officials, in which
Hugh Ross and Rurgess John McLuckie are
the prosecuting witnesses, are before the the prosecuting witnesses, are before the grand jury. It was stated in Homestead that in case neither Ross nor McLuckie ap-peared others of the strikers would act in peared others of the strikers would act in their stead. Ross is known to be in Pitts-hurg, but it is not thought that he will show up, while NcLuckle is in Ohio and says he will not return to Pennsylvania without a requisition until the time for the

MRS. HARRISON DYING.

trials arrives.

The Lady of the White House Is Suc "Mrs. Harrison has consumption, not can



two weeks past. She has her periods of depression, and then there are times when she times when such seems to raily, but these are merely

MRS. HARRISON. the sympions of the disease." Dr. Gardiner entertains no hope of Mrs. Harrison's recovery, and thinks ber death only a question of a short time. Gradually the President is alcept-ing the inevitable, and now seems to realthat the hopes he has entertained of Mrs. Harrison's recovery are vain DALTON GANG WIPED OUT.

In an Attempted Robbery Four of Them and Four Citizens Are Hilled. Six members of the Dalton rang at Six members of the Dalton rang attempted to rob two banks at Coffeyville, Kan. Wednesday. They falled, and, as a result of their attempt, their leader and three others were killed. It also cost the lives of four of the best citizens of that town to break in the organization of desperadoes. Following are the names of the members of the Dalton gank who were killed: Bob Dalton, shot through the head; Grat Dalton, shot through the head; John Moore, shot shot through the head; John Moore, shot through the head. Of the citizens who took through the head. Of the citizens who took part in the battle against the desperadoes the following were killed: Lucius M. Baldwin, bank clerk; shot through the head; C. T. Conneily, City Marshal, shot through the body; George Cubine, merchant, shot through the bedy. George Cubine, merchant, shot through the head. Below is given the names of those who were injured: Thomas I Again, and the first National Bank for J. Ayers, cashier First National Bank, fa tally injured; Enumet: Dulton, fatally wounded, shot through the left side; Louis Dietz, aceverely wounded in right side; Thomas A. Reynolds, severely wounded.

CAN NEVER DANCE AGAIN. Lotta's Condition Very Serious-Absolute Rost for a Year Necessary.

The condition of Tatta the actress bus become serious, and her munager has not feed the members of her company; that they are at liberty to accept other engagement; for the present season. All her dates are canceled. The little woman's trouble is traced to a fall she suffered in Jersey City three years ago and the loguries she received in a runway a cyclient in Beston to ceived in a runaway accident in Boston in November, 1889. The most encouraging news her physician can give is that with careful attention and absolute rest she may, a year hence, he herself ugain in a social but not in a professional way. The doctor thinks that owing to her spinal allment she will never be able to dance again.

TOOK HIS LAST RIDE.

Fireman Wallbaum's Hidsons Fate_A Chicago Fireman Mortally Injured in a Collision with a Train. In responding to an alarm of fire at the

Cary-Ogden Paint Company's works, Chicago, Henry Wallbaum, driver of en-gine No. 3, was mortally injured. A Northern Pacific passenger train crashed into the engine at the Morgan street crossing, hurling Wallbaum fifty feet in the air. At the County Hospital the doctors said he could not live. The fire destroyed the paint works, causing a loss of \$125,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Four frame cottages across from the paint manufactory were also ruined.

Mitchell Breaks Loose Again. Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, has again got himself in a difficulty. He was arraigned into the Bow Street Police Court, London, on a charge of assault, and was remanded, \$500 built being demanded. The the prize-fighter's this time, is George Salvage, the aged keeper of a lodging-house in the Strand. who is now in the Charing Cross Hospital. undergoing treatment for flicted upon him by Mitchell for injuries

Transportation to the Fair. The question of the price of World's Fair tickets has hardly been touched on yet, or only considered in an informal way, by the trunk line passenger agents, who have recently been considering the subject during sessions in New York. The subject will be taken up by the executive commit-tee of the Trank Line Association at a special meeting to be called for the pur-pose as soon as practicable.

Professed Death to the Gallows. ratic national convention last June, died n jail at Holly Springs, Miss. Foster's physician and relatives assert that he died rom slow fever, but it is generally believed hat he committed suicide to escape the

Two Persons Killed by the Cars Near Excelsior Springs, Mo., the local freight on the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad struck a buggy in which were George S. McCullagh, aged 71 years, and his 8-year-old grandson, James Mc-Cullagh. Both the occupants of the buggy and the horses were kliled.

Peck Must Stand Trial. The motion to quash the indictment against Charles F. Peck. New York State Labor Commissioner, has been donied and be will have to answer to the criminal

Charles P. Miller, Mayor of South Omaha, shot himself in the head, and was found in the weeds of the bottoms at that city insensible. He cannot recover.

The Monetary Conference The international money conference will be held at Brussels, Nov. 22 next, with seventeen powers represented besides the

Senator Peffer's Son Killed.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific Rahroad met with a bad accident about

sixty miles west of Council Grove going through a burning bridge. The engineer of Pester, a son of United States Senato Poster, and Clint Howard, fireman, wer Poner, and Chie Howard, Bremin, was both instantly killed. Cherica Hart, another fireman, was badly injuren. After the accident occurred the wreck took fire, burning up thirteen cars of grain. Both Peffor and Howard Icave families.

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

None Ready Except Secretary Rusk's Who Asks for About \$3,000,000. The department estimates of expend tures of the Government for the next fisca tures of the Government for the next fiscal year ending June, 1894, under the lay should have been in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with their transmission to Congress, on the 1st inst., but they have not yet made their appearance. As a matter of fact they do not generally reach the Treasury, much before the date of the meeting of Congress Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Ag. fore the date of the meeting of Congress, Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, has practically completed his estimates. He says they do not vary materially from the appropriation; made by Congress for the current year, a total of about \$3,000,000. "If Congress should do what ought to be done to advance and encourage the agricultural interests of the country," said Secretary Rusk, #550,000,000 would be appropriated. But, as list all that yeast interest, the greatest in the is, all that vast interest, the greatest in th land, has appropriated for it by the gov randa, has appropriated for it by the government is \$3,000,000 a year. Why, a single yessel for the navy costs more than that and several of them are built every year. As to the operations of the current year which will include nine months of the last year of the present administration term. Secretary Foster claims that the Treasury will show a balance of \$10,000,000 on June 30, 1893.

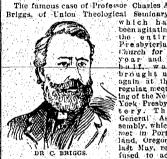
NEBRASKANS AROUSED.

Guarding the River Bank to Prevent Iowans Completing Their Canal.

According to an Omaha dispatch the bank of the Missouri River on the Nebraska thore for a distance of two miles in Sarpj County is being patrolled by an armed Sheriff's posse and the citizens of the ontire western portion of the country are aroused. This is the result of the deter-mination of the lowers to complete the mination of the lowers to complete the canul and change the channel of the river which was stopped by injunction. To hours' of work will stark the rive into the canul. The other night the Towans crowded the river is boats, and one boat containing six men was captured The men were carried to juil. They say that their confederates are determined that their contenerates are actormated to cut the remaining obstruction. No show were fired, but the people are terribly alarmed, knowing that the fang occupy concented places on the lows able ready to ride across the river the moment the game is removed and start the waters across the Norward Army across the start of the start ebraska farms, currying death and destruction with them.

THE BRIGGS CASE AGAIN. Prought Up Once More Before the New

York Presbytery. The famous case of Professor Charles A Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary



sembly, which met in Port-land, Oregon last May, re-

cept the Presbytery's dismi charges against Professor Br dered the Presbytery to proc tery acknowledged the receipt of the order d said that it would be carried out in th

FOUND THE NASHUA.

he Missing Sjeamer, Found Floating Bottom Side Up—Fifteen People Lost. The steam barge Nashua was sighte The steam barge Nashua was sighter Friday, by a tug eight miles from land of Bayfield. Ont. The wrock was abandoned and was afont bottom side up. It is now almost certain that the crew were lost. There were difteen people in the crew. Men have been ordered to patrol the beach in search of the crew. The tug Howard reports that the botter and engine, were considerable with the state of the crew. reports that the boller and engine, were gone and the mast was bruken off. Alarge quantity of wreckage was floating around. Capt. Bogles, of the schooner Ontario, also reports having passed through wreckage, about twelve miles southwest of Goderich. It appeared to be part of the upper works of a steam barge. The crew, it still affour in their yawlboat, may be enabled to reach the shore. each the shore.

Tore Away Une Side of Hig Face At St. Joseph, Mo. Frank T. Walton, i grain dealer who has charge of an elevator at Purcell, Kantametwith a peculiar accident. While repairing some machinery his long beard became entangled in a flying belt and one side of his face and chir was literally than a superior was the state of the was literally torn away. Walton is still

Twenty-five Injured

While a gang of workings were in Hog dun tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville upon them without warning, and it is reported that as many as twenty-five were injured, some of them fatally.

Death of Tennyson. Tennyson died at 1:35 Thursday morning MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime.
Hogs—Shipping Grades.
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.
CORN—No. 2.
OATS—No. 2. \$3.50 Ø 5.75 \$5.50 Ø 6.600 4.00 Ø 5.23 .73 Ø .74 .63 Ø .64 .31 Ø .32 .64 Ø .56 .23 Ø .25 .14 Ø .60 -Choice Creamery.... EGGS—Fresh POTATOES—New, per bu INDIANAPOLIS. POTATAS INDIANA CATTLE—Shipping Hoose-Choice Light SHEEP—Common to Prime WHEAT—No. 2 Red OATS—No. 1 White ST. LOUIS. 8.25 @ 5.25 8.50 @ 5.75 8.00 @ 4.50 .69 @ .693 .45 @ .46 .34 @ .35 CATTLE..... WHEAT-No. 2 Red. CINCINNATI. CATTLE... SHEEP. WHEAT—No. 2 Red...

VHEAT-JOEN-NO. 2 JATS-NO. 2 Mixed..... LYE-NO. 2 DETROIT. CATTLE 3.00 @ 4.50 0.00 @ 5:25 3.00 • @ 5:25 .74 @ .75 .463@ .471 .36 @ .363 Tons ... Sheer ... 2 Red. ... WHEAT -- No. 2 Red. ... CORN -- No. 2 Yellow CARS -- No. 2 White ... TOLEDO. TOLEDO. DATS—No. 2 White..... YE-No. 1.... ARLEY-No. 2... ORK-Mess... NEW YORK. 3.56 @ 5.00 0.00 @ 6.25 3.00 @ 5.00 .7912@ .501 .52 @ .53 .96 @ .88 .10 @ .25 .12.25 @ 12.75 CATTLE.... HEEP.... VHEAT—No. 2 Red....

FLATTERY.

Oh, you proffy robin, Mopping watch beside lowly dwelling, Where the happy supplies rushes e'cr the

gorse bloom bright and gay: Where the blackbirds and the thrushes are their loud love stories telling-Do you know, I fancy, robin, you as sweetly sing as they?

Do you see that verdant meadow where the buttercups are growing, iero the golden-hearted daisies twinkle 'mid

the tender grass? you mark the lights and shadows that the tleecy clouds are throwing, across the sky of azure they fantastically

pass? Just above it there's a cottage, sheltered by the budding beeches,

Where the cherry bloom is scattered on the By the playful south wind's antics, where the glistening ivy reaches

To the red-tiled roof and chimneys where the green wisteria twines.

Pretty robin, there's a maiden tall, and fair, and rather stately, With a voice as soft as yours is, dwelling in

that very cot,

And her tresses catch the sunbeams, though she speaks and moves sedately, and her eyes are just the color of a blue for

Whisper robin-can you tell me is she wan d'ring by the river, Where the catkins clothe the willows and the

Tell me, robin, pretty robin, and I'll be your debtor ever, For her father does not love me, and so, mind you, whisper low.

-[Chambers' Journal. MRS. GORDONS AMAH

A STORY OF THE CHINESE RIOTS.

The great bell of the Honam temple was toilling the hour for service. This bell, twice the size of a man, of ponderous tone and exasperating harshness, was being most energetically pounded by a shaven and cowlless priest; yet a woman standing under its shadow seemed, in spite of its deafening roar, to be unconcious of this metallic thunder, so absorbed was she in thought. She was a sorbed was she in thought. She was a slender woman, her deep coloring showing her to be of the Sumpau class, but the fineness of her long, flowing undersleeve, the beauty of the chasing on a gold viatch, peeping out from her breast-pocket. peeping out from her breast-pocket proved her either the wife of a foreigner, or a favored servant in a European

She was leaning eagerly forward, watching the carven door from which the procession of priests was to enter. and pressing in her small, olive-nailed fingers two "chopped" silver dollars, greatly to the interest of the bell-ringer. The temple was crowded, for it was a fete-day, and the woman and the bell-ringer were thrown nearer and nearer to-gother, when at last, at a given signal, the priest's door was opened, the rank and file of yellow-gowned acolytes en-tered, and the bell ceased its clamor with a hoarse and resource groun. The young a hoarse and resonant groan. The young. woman pressed yet more eagerly forward toward the alter

Last in the row of acolytes came a youth whose shaven head, and long vel-low robe, proclaimed him a Buddhist neophyte. After salaming ten times, with forehead to the floor, before the great idol of Buddha, he withdrew with his companions to the side of the altar, and then gazed with apparent careless-ness over the Judience. His challenging gaze met that of the young woman, who at once began a slow and tollsome pilgrimage through the crowd toward him. He in turn, as the service pro-gressed, dropped away from his com-panions a liftle, and at last the two met

'If you can tell me nothing, I will

keep my silven," said the women, as she drew a small purse from her breast and dropped therein her two dollars. The neophyte watched their disappearance and shrugged his shoulders, Chinese They would kill me if they know

he said, glancing toward the priests, "but look there !" He thrust his sister forward, so that through the temple's portice she saw the sky gleaming with a lurid, red light. "That is the fire on Shameen," he said grimly, "They begin with the French Concession." 'And the English Concession-and

Keecheong hong—must that go, too ?"
"All—all! Even the servants of the fanqui [foreign devils] who remain with their masters will perish. There is only one English gunboat of the fool-foreigner in port, and the Viceroy, noble son of heaven, has placed obstructions in the stream, so that is only a little one. They will crush the foreign devil so!" he stepped on a beetle which had run out from the stones. His sister looked on, un-

moved.

"Go home, Emui; go back to Canton,"
he added, as the girl placed her dollars
in his palm and was hastening away.
"At is a bad night for amahs on Sha-Emui made no answer. She looked at

him an instant, then caught his hand un-der the folds of his long robe, and pressed it. After all, he was her brother. He drew his shoulders forward, and

again made the characteristic gesture with the lowered palms. "It is all one with the lowered palms. "It is all o to me," he said, "fangui or no fangui ama priest of Buddha."

But the girl had fled. Emui tore down the long stone-payed walk, which runs from the temple portico to the river's edge. There was no one in sight but an empty sampau was anchored to the stones. Whose, she knew not. sign but an empty samplar was anchored to the stones. Whose, she knew not. But she did not pause. She glaneed around a second to see if a possible owner was in sight, to dispute her action, then kicked off her shoes, stepped lightly in, deftly untied the sampau, and lifted the huge yellow, or sampau oar. Luckily she had grown up in one of these boats, and propelling a sampau was second nature to her. Without a backward glance, she steered the stolen eraft amah sadly and then, as she heard the straight for the crimson-lighted bend of sound of feet—a sound for which she the Shameen.

Mrs. Gordon was dressing for a din-

send a coolic-for-her. The lonof the dressing room were only slightly veiled in lace and thin silks, in order that any wavering breeze which might chance to enter should meet no impediments, but the punkah, pulled by a coolie outside the door, created an artificial breeze in the room, causing the delicate trifles on her dreschirecties to flutter and rifles on her dressing-case to flutter and ven raising slightly the petals of the roses whose long stems were drying on a silver tray; roses to be worn at her breast, at the brilliant dinner of the English Consul that night. The room was a softened blaze of many candles, and the delicate fairness of Mrs. Gordon's arms and neck was reflected in many mirrors. But a deep frown was on her brow, as But a deep frown was on her brow, a drawing off the pale pink stockings sho had worn with her tea gown, Mrs. Gor-don proceeded to turn wrong side out, and pull laboriously on, the creamy silk netting that would cling so exasperatingly in spite of frequent dabs of violet powder. The night was warm. Mrs. powder. The night was warm, Mrs. Gordon was getting heated, a thing she greatly disliked before dinner, and her annth was unconscionably late. She glanced again at the tiny French clock, and then, her feet being shod. She stood irresolutely before a dainty mass of silk and lace on the bed, and asked herself if and face on the bed, and asked herself it she should attempt to put it on alone. It was too provoking! If Jack were only here! But her husband had gone to Hong Kong; she was at her amah's mercy. However, it was obviously impossible to lace oneself into a d nner-gown that bettered down the best way.

fastened down the back. M.s. Gordon eank despondently on an India mat, and fanned herself wearily. Then she drenched arms and neck? In cool violet-water, still pendering. Never before had her amali annoyed her so. Then she rang again impatiently. In her own agintion she failed to notice the startled whiteness of her own szetsai's face, as she ordered him to send still another coolie for the recreant maid, and that almost simultaneously with his respectful departure the breeze from her punkah died suddenly down. At last she noticed the warm stillness that followed the punkah's cestation and she called in creat surprises.

the punkah-coolie. "Tim Kai ni, Kun eim, Falti! Che fang sheen."

No answer coming, she rang again for the szetsai. Was the world coming to an end? The punkah-coolie stopping without orders on such a hot night—and her Faiti! Ohe fang sheen." amah playing truant when she knew her mistress to be dining out! What could it mean? As she waited for the szetsni's response to her ringing, a light steps sounded and her amah entered, not quietly and gently, with her usual Oriental deliberateness, but with a hasty step and excited air that added to Mrs. Gordon's astonishment. The amah rushed to where her mistress was standing before the dressing-case, and dropped on her knees before her.

"Oh, Mississee," she said, embracing her mistress's feet, 'China man ver angry. Burn all Shameen to-night angry. Burn all Shameen to-night, Burn Mississee's hong, Keecheong hong Burn Alississee's hong, keecheong hong to-night—perhaps this hour. Mississee must go—run—fly English gunbout. See! Mississee wear analy clothes. Oh, Mississee, dear Mississee, go quick. This house all gunpowder behind. Chinaman light very quick, Mississee die—burn. Mississee must go."

The analy was already attempting to place her own sandals over the green.

place her own sandals over the cream silk stockings that Mrs. Gordon had donned with such trouble.

"What do you mean, amah?" asked her mistress, all impatience gone, and an absolute columness growing within her, in the face of a real danger. "Do you faicy the Chinese will burn Shameen?

"Mississee," said the anah, wringing her hands, "look there."

She pulled Mrs. Gordon to the great balcony, through whose arches, hung with baskets of tropical flowers, and lighted with dense globular lamps, shone the same crimson gream of light. the same crimson gleam of light

him. He, in turn, as the service progressed, dropped away from his companions, a little, and at last the two met at the base of a huge pillar, which partially concealed them from the maiss of the people.

"See, Ah Yo," she said, "I have brought you the silver. Is there news of the fangul uprising? Tell me!"

The young neophyte cast his eyes heavenward, and placing the palm of one hand over the back of the other, stretched thand over the back of the other, stretched the damped them in front of him with a gesture peculiarly Chinese, but made no answer.

"If you can tell me nothing, I will "Mississee, look! Already Chinamer

can, vivacious and excitable usually, was quiet almost to impassiveness. Therein is one of the character-differences be tween the sophistical Occidental, an the artless child of the Orient.

"Amah." said Mrs. Gordon, as she submitted to the change of apparel, "what will you do when I am gone-gone, and in your clothing? Will they not hurt you?"
"I am a Chinawoman," said the amah

simply, relieved at her mistress's submis-sion, "Chinaman no hurt Chinawoman," No tremor betrayed her loyalty. Well Emui knew the fate of a Chinese trait-ress—who had dared betray her country. "Emui," said the mistress as the maid

buttoned her own cont under the fair, white chin, "how can they burn Keechcong hong?" [the Chinese name for the ordon residence from time immemoriall Keecheong for so many years—on andred years—been good to Chinaman. The amah shrugged her shoulders Some Chinaman very bad," she said imply. She was now hastily, but deftly simply. She was now hastily, but deftly arranging her mistress's hair, ten potsfashion, in the Chinese confure. Whatwear her hair according to the Chinese, mode would invite instant detection. Hence it would have been impossible for Mrs. Gordon to make her escape without a Chinese woman's aid. The peculiar and undeviating arrangement of their women's hair is the most inexerable of Chinese sumptuary laws. Fortunately Mrs. Gordon was a brunette. With each hair smoothly drawn back, and laid in place, and the whole mass securely coiled and interlooped about Emui's cherished jade hair-guard (it had been the amah's great-grandmother's), Mrs. Gordon's colffure defied criticism. When her rapid tollette was made, even to the great swinging fliagree and jade carrings without which no respectable Chinese woman is seen, the mistress bent and kissed her Chinese

mistress bent and Kiesen acceptant on the check.
"Dear Emui!" she said, "when all this trouble is over, and I get safely to Hong Kong (if I ever do," she added mentally). "you must come, and be my amah again. Good-bye, Amah, goodbyc." "Yes, Mississee, thank you," said the

had been listening with dread keenness

during all the hurried dressing—"My hear Chinaman inside court. Dear Mississee must go-go quick!"
Mrs. Gordon was deathly pale, but at Arts. Gordon was dressing for a difference of the consulation. That is, she was at the time the consulate. That is, she was at the time the consulate. That is, she was at the time the consulate. That is, she was at the time the consulate. That is, she was conscious of no fear the time the consulate. That is, she was at the time the was conscious of no fear the consulate. That is, she was at the minute she was conscious of no fear the consulation of the consulation

amah and ringing from time to time for lier own servants, her husband absent, no his arm impatiently and sprang up the szetsia (boy) to learn if the maid had friend near. But she was brave; and gangway, not come in, and at last giving orders to taking the little rice bowl and chop "It is getting very chilly," said Lenox friend near. But she was brave; and taking the little rice howf and chop sticks which it had been agreed she was to earry down and out to the anigh's quarters, according to the a call's usual custom began with enforced and exasper-ating deliberateness her hegira. The amin's quarters, consisted merely of a small house within call of her mistress's bedroom, and apart from the quarters of the other servants. Fortunately Emuhad heer in the habit of using a side veranda door, and not of crossing the courtyard, as the other servants did. From the anah's house Mrs. Gordon was to leave by a door at the back, choosing a propitious moment, and make her way the English Consulate, and thence to

to the English Consulate, and thence to the English gunboat.

She went, with determined leisureli-ness, down the broad staircase of her home, still brilliantly lighted (she wished it had been less so), and out at the small side-door, meeting no one, but shuddering at the constantly increasing tumult of strange voices in the court. She crossed the lawn, gained the amah's door, and unlocked it (never had her fingers seemed so inexpert), and closed it behind her, just before the great court-yard doors swung open, and a strange meb came howling out on the carefullycropped lawn. Meanwhile Emui, with the recklessness

of desperation, yet with a kind of dog-like heroism in her weird, Eastern eyes, had donned her mistress's flowing, white peignoir, let down her masses of black hair, and flinging aside the curtains so that the brilliant lights of the dressingroom streamed out into the night, began to pace up and down in full view of the lawns, trusting in this way to postpone the detection of Mrs. Gordon's escape, and gain time for her mistresa.

So she walked back and forth in the centiful scented room, awaiting her certain fate.

The English gunboat "Oriole" was filled with a company not usually found on board a man of war; Indies in evening toilette, or still more confessed undress, children more or less en pajamas, foreign governesses and nurses in wild agitation, and boat-loads of men in dress sation, and she called in great surprise to suits and boutonnieres, but generally hatless, who knew the resistance of so small a force to be useless, and whose only duty seemed to be that of escorting and protecting the ladies and children to H. M. S. "Oriole." One of the last boat-loads brought an American lady in Chinese native dress, under the escort of the English consul, who had been the last man to leave the burning island of

> Behind them gleamed the fitful glare of the fire of their homes, and even the trees, where here and there a massive branch of the camphor or banyan fell to the ground, showed the savage fury of the Chinese mob. Mrs. Gordon chuddered as she glanced fearfully back, and cleng closer to her escort.
>
> Just after Mrs. Gordon had gained the

> shoter of the "Oriole," a light racing paper shell, sculled by an oarsman in the unismal boating costume of full evening dress, even to the chrysanthemum on his lapel, drew swiftly alongside the gun-boat. The oarsman, on gaining the deck, threw the dainty shell adrift, with a half sigh. 'Pity to let her go, iso't it.P' said the young man, turning lightly to the gunboat captain. 'Little beauty of a shell.' Just got her out from home. One more loss to night to the credit of the heastly Chinese. Shall you

fire on them, Captain?" "Oh, we'll give them a shot or two as soon as we are sure there are none of our people left on Shameen, but we don't want to bring the Chinese gunboats down

want to bring the Chinese guiboats down on us yet. My basiness is to get these ladies and children to Hong Kong. The After a few minutes talk with the captain, the young man gained the upper deck, where Mrs. Gordon was standing with some other ladies, leaning over the rail and mournfully watching the destruction of her home, which was partly visible from that side of the guiboat. visible from that side of the gunboat "D'ye do, Mrs. Gordon!" said the young man, as screnely as though they had met at a ball. "Just saw you coming on board with Challoner Alabaster." I

cune in a racing-shell, myself. Beautiful boating togs I'm in. Mrs. Gordon, I've been plunging all over Shameen for you to-night. Got a telegram from your husband asking me to take you in charge. Alabaster telegraphed to Hong Kong as soon as we knew of this business Jack's telegram to me was the last before these blooming pagans cut the lines."

"I should have looked you up in any case," added Lenox, cutting short Mrs. Gordon's murmured thanks, "but every one thought you were at the Consulate. You were there to tennis and at tea, you bear "but here to tennis and at tea, you know

nome to dress. The Alubasters sent young Jewett—consular clerk, you know —and a chair for me. He got into the mob some way and was killed (think how — the young man huddled himself into a lerrible, Mr. Lanox), and the chair cool—chair in the dining room. He had no

fore its object.

"You see, Captain," Lenox had said,
"when I got near the Keecheong hong.
I saw I was too late. A deadly fear
smote me. I had determined to save Mrs. Gordon at all hazards, of course and was doing my hardest and most rapid thinking as to the wisest course to pursue when luckily I happened to overhear some words in Chinese that told me the fangui lady had escaped. Of course they knew Emui had helped her. Not only because their well planned surprise on the wealthy Keecheong hong had been so sudden and complete but because she must have escaped in disguise or been aptured. The way between the Consulate and Keecheong was thick with these devils. That plucky little amah not only aided in her mistress's escape, but what do you think? She put on some of her mistress's togs, and paraded up and leg is bent at the knee the claws are down in full view of the mob, with open bound to contract, and thus hold with a fordon's escape. There are not many Europeans who would do better than tration on your skin that that. Women? No, nor men either, member for some time. B Europeans who would do better than tration on your skin that you will retreat that. Women? No, nor men either. You can imagine the fury of those demons when they learned the truth. Poor roost, they will rest comfortably and Emui! I hope to heaven that it want! death by a hundred strokes—they are quite capable of it—but I saw a hand, enc of the poor creature's little brown paws, I'm afraid it was, on the grass, with a locales that was cheetly when I had to the the total the stand on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement, seen only in such brids as a rangement, s with a lot else that was ghastly, when I crawled away. The wing of Mrs. Lenox's rooms was totally destroyed."
"Not a word of thiato Mrs. Gordon,"

gangway.
"It is getting very chilly," said Lenox at last, and turning to his companio Mrs. Gordon, you have had an awfully exciting day and you must be greatly fagged. What can I do for your comfort! fagged. May I not get you another wrap?
"Mr. Lenox," asked Mrs.
Gordon, whose eyes had been
continually riveted on her burning

home, and on whose cars Lenox's ques tion fell unheeded, "I am so worried about my amah. Of course you did not which he gave an answering look in the negative. "D) you supposed recyon quite, quite sure she is a life from harm?"

"I am quite—absolutely—sure she is "I am quite—absolutely sure she is safe from harm," Lenox answered slowly, looking his companion in the eye un-flieldingly (Lenox felt he could lie scient inteningly (Lenox lett he could be scientifically, if lic he must); and then, as the lady glanced across at the Shameen again with a sigh and a shudder—"really, my dear Mrs. Gordon," he added, "ly, mist insist upon your going below and getting some tea. You are shivering, and this view is too depressing for you.

Let me take you down. And Mrs. Gordon, in her Chinese garments, with the little jude ornaments still thrust through her hair, went below and drank tea. - [Romance.

The Origin of "Dixie."

When slavery existed in New York, one Dixy owned a large number of slaves. The increase of the slaves and increase of the abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections; and the negroes who were this solt off (many being bern-there) naturally looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, and they could not imagine any place like Dixy's, says a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta. Hence it become synonymens with a Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality, combined case, comfort and material happiness of every description. In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up.

This was the case with "Dixie." It

originated in New York and assumed the proportions of a song there. In its travels it has been enlarged. A "chorus" has been added to it, and from an indistinet 'chant' of two or three notes it has become an elaborate melody. But, the fact that it is not a Southern song, "cannot be rubbed out."

A writer in the Charleston Courier, ander date of June 11, 1861, says "Dixre" is an old Northern heuro air, and the words referred to one Dix or Dixy, who had an estate on Manhattan Island, now New York city. General Longstreet gives this version of the

Longstreet gives this version of the origin of the song:

"Writing from memory, one cannot claim to stind closely by the records, hence I can only give recollections of the matter. It originated with the Southern boys at the "Allitary Academy at West Point, and spring from their admiration of a Northern man anneal Dixie, who took a noble stand upon the question of Sou hern rights. He had moved South and lived among us many years. The song came afterward."

General Longstreet became a graduate of West Point in the year 1842. He is pre-eminently a man of reminiscences and,

as every one knows, is especially regarded as authority upon all matters pertaining to the Civil War or in any way associated. buted in this instance will, therefore, be recognized as in the highest degree valuable. with it. The information he has contri-By General Longstreet's account, the man Dixy is certainly placed in a very much more enviable light than he is, by the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, who leads us to believe that, upon the increase of abolition sentiment, the the increase of adoition sentinent age shrewd Dixy disposed of his slaves to un-suspecting Southerners, thus fortifying himself against the possible loss of pro-

perty which might accrue from the agi-tation regarding slavery then prevailing at the North. at the North.

The origin of the song: "Dixie," as indicated by General Longstreet, makes it appear peculiarly fitting that this song should go forth as the national air of the

Boston Boiled Egg.

Confederacy.—[St. Louis Republic.

Everybody who has ever been in any way an invalid appreciates what an im-perious thing a convalescent's appetite is. Probably pretty nearly everybody will, therefore, sympathize with this direful therefore, case of a certain young man who was just ou were there to tennis and at tea, you now."

"Yes," returned the lady. "I only went to dress. The Alubasters sent cook of the house was absent and the mob some way and was a transfer of terrible, Mr. Lenox), and the chair code ies ran away. Had it not been for my good amah I should never have escaped. I shall send for her when we get to Hong Kong. I fancy we shall start before his impatience roused itself to the point of investigating the kitchen. When he entered the pretty sister was bending over the stove with flushed checks and ave-glasses much awry. "Why, what a che-chair code is remonstrated. "It over the stove with flushed cheeks and tion of Emul recalled his last horrible hour at Shameen. Down below he had given the captain a fuller description of his search than he cared to unfold before its object. of it, over he marched to the clock and said something under his breath that looked very savage indeed; and then he inforced her that it had storned But informed her that it may seek that wasn't the worst of it by a When she had frantically be ming around and finally brought the solitan; egg to the surface he gave it one glance and his face fell as only a malarial young man's face can fall, but all he said was: "It's a china nest egg!"

They Cannot Let Go.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of chicken or other bird that roosts on a himb is a marvel of design. It often seems strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly sim pic. The tendom of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are windows, lights, and all that, you know, so as to make them secure of their prey, and, by delaying the game, to cover Mrs. your wrist and then make the bird sit down and you will have a practical illus-

The curious organs of the throat known nox's rooms was totally destroyed."

Not a werd of thiato Mrs. Gordon,"
the Captain had returned, laying his hand on Lenox's arm. "She thought the white corpuscles are formed.

It is these corpus less that is the second of the corpus less are formed.

It is these corpus less that is the second of the corpus less are formed. It is these corpuscles that are constantly orld of that aman, the blooming idiot, at war with disease germs in the blood.